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Wilson Requests \$1-Million Raise In Pay of Queen

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Feb. 12 (NYT)—Queen Elizabeth II asked Parliament today to approve a million-dollar annual increase in her living allowance. She offered to pay for part of it.

A furor erupted in the House of Commons when Prime Minister Harold Wilson, acting as her spokesman, said that the raise was necessary.

The increase, amounting to some 43 per cent over the \$980,000 \$235 million already budgeted, will help the Queen bear the rising expenses involved in staffing and operating the royal household, including the salaries of cooks, footmen and private secretaries.

The Prime Minister's request, interrupted frequently by jeers, hoots and catcalls from left-wing members of Parliament, came a day after Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, warned that "Britain could be bankrupt" if the nation's trade unions did not moderate their wage demands.

At times shouting above the turmoil in the House of Commons, Prime Minister Wilson said that the increase in the Queen's budget, or Civil List expenditure, would not represent an increase in real terms because of the impact of inflation.

He said that the increase in salaries and wages of personnel employed in the royal household have gone up by about 70 per cent since the last allowance increase in 1972. "It is not an increase in pay," the Prime Minister said, "it is a reduction, not an increase, in the real value of the finance made available."

Further Contributions
He disclosed that the Queen had offered to pay \$150,000 of the royal budget increase for 1975 out of her own funds. This would mean that only about \$270,000 more would have to come out of state funds this year, although no mention was made of any further royal contributions in future years.

Unless formal notice of objection is given within 40 days, parliamentary approval of the increase would be automatic. However, after a private meeting of Labor members of Parliament tonight, it was disclosed that formal notice of opposition to the increase had been presented to Parliament. Labor party leaders are understood to have yielded to pressure to have the House of Commons debate the proposal within two weeks.

Choosing to greet the new Conservative leader, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, when she welcomed the budget request and said that the government should be certain to provide well for the royal household.

"It is our most precious asset," she said.

Buckingham Palace reported that the royal staff paid from state funds numbered 483 at the end of last year, compared with 476 in 1970. Among these are ladies in waiting, butlers, groomers, stable hands, financial officers and public relations spokesmen.

Anti-monarchists immediately suggested that the Queen's budget request would amount to a symbolic rupture of the Social Contract under which the unions have agreed not to press for inflationary wage increases in return for a program of social and economic reforms from Mr. Wilson's Labor government.

William Hamilton, a Labor member of Parliament from Scotland and the most outspoken opponent of the monarchy, said that he would propose legislation to "nationalize the Queen." He said: "Members of the royal family would simply become bejeweled civil servants."

Although his proposal was given (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Amidst the furor, a Senate source said the Israelis have been mollified by payments of \$1 million to the Arab League as compensation for their abstention from the vote on the new oil price.

Pressures such as these are unlikely to bring an early collapse of the cartel, according to government officials. And the officials admit they expect no major price cuts in the immediate future.

But the pressures are at least restraining a new price boost. What is more, the pressures are seen as increasing the eagerness of OPEC members to bargain over pricing with consuming countries.

A sign supporting this view is OPEC's freezing of its official price until September despite outstanding high inflation in most industrial nations. In effect, the move will mean a slight reduction in the purchasing power the cartel countries will receive in return for their oil.

Price Maneuvers
There also have been some maneuvers that, in effect, amount to price shaving.

For example, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, a New York trade publication, Kuwait recently has been offering crude oil for sale under terms providing buyers 60 days within (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



FLEEING ASMARA—A refugee family with all its worldly goods piled onto a horse-drawn wagon leaving the city.

19-Man Junta Takes Power

Malagasy President Assassinated

From Wire Dispatches
In Paris, government sources said a French naval squadron led by the aircraft carrier Clemenceau was heading towards Madagascar for possible evacuation of the 39,800 French subjects living on the Indian Ocean island.

Col. Ratsimandrava assumed power Feb. 5 after his predecessor was killed in a coup. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



CAB Retracts Minimum-Rate Order

U.S. Agency Drops Action on Air Charters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday withdrew controversial guidelines that would have set minimum rates that airlines could charge for charter flights.

The decision was hailed by opponents of the rule as a victory for consumers.

The minimum-rate order, which was issued by the CAB last October, had been sharply criticized by several groups, including the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Department.

The FTC had said the order would cost Americans up to \$550 million a year more than under the present charter fares. The Justice Department also called the order inflationary and said the board had no authority to set minimum airline fares.

Rates calculated under a formula established by the October order generally were higher than those already in existence.

For example, the cheapest traveler could fly between New York and London on a charter flight under the existing rate structure for \$183 round trip.

Under the October formula, the same flight would have cost a minimum of \$188, and the minimum charge could have run as high as \$383, depending on when the trip was taken and the size of the aircraft used in the charter.

The board said it was withdrawing the guidelines because it had determined that implementing the rules at this time would create a disruption of the North Atlantic charter market.

The CAB said, however, that it believed the matter warranted further consideration.

The October order set up a complicated rate formula that considered the size of the aircraft used for a flight, the distance of the flight and the season. It said the CAB would consider as unfair all charter rates that fell below those calculated by the formula unless an airline could show otherwise.

Charter fares are now unregulated. A U.S. District Court judge delayed the implementation of the CAB guidelines pending the outcome of a Justice Department suit. The Justice Department contended that the guidelines amounted to rate-making by the board—an authority which the CAB does not have. The CAB is required by law to rule on whether fares proposed by the airlines are just but cannot set fares itself.

The CAB contended its order was only an attempt to tell the airlines in advance what it felt a fair charter rate should be.

Ethiopians Shell Rebels Near Asmara

ASMARA, Ethiopia, Feb. 12 (UPI)—Government artillery bombarded Eritrean guerrilla positions near Asmara today in heavy fighting north of the provincial capital.

In Asmara, a few sporadic rifle shots heard at the navy headquarters adjacent to the U.S. Consulate compound were apparently fired by nervous guards.

The main action in the 13-day-old fighting took place along the northern road linking Asmara with an army brigade headquarters at Keren, 50 miles away, as government artillery pounded the Eritrean positions.

Reports said that fighting had also flared around Keren today, but no further information was disclosed.

The government issued no statement on the Keren battle, but according to military sources there have been dozens of troops casualties in the last few days. "There was no estimate of guerrilla casualties."

A Sudanese official trying to mediate the dispute said in Addis Ababa that he hoped a ceasefire could be negotiated, although he did not expect the hostilities to end overnight.

Clashes centered in rough, hilly countryside; there were no reports on who was winning. Diplomats said that government leaders appeared reluctant to commit their forces to large-scale attacks because they lacked fuel and other vital supplies.

A few civilian vehicles arrived from Massawa, the Red Sea port and main supply source, 80 miles east of Asmara, but the road apparently remained in rebel hands and no military trucks managed to get through with gasoline.

Despite the return of relative calm in Asmara, the city has been declared off limits to foreign journalists because the government said that their safety could not be guaranteed. Officials prepared to send the handful of foreign newsmen here back to Addis Ababa, 600 miles south.

Some Stores Open
Some stores, banks and small businesses opened their doors this morning for the first time since shooting began. Buildings that remain shuttered apparently (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Kissinger Sees Sadat, Reports Progress Made

By Bernard Gwertzman

CAIRO, Feb. 12 (NYT)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, after reviewing the Middle East situation with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, said today that progress was made in clarifying issues between Israel and Egypt and in pointing the direction "in which a solution could be found."

Soon after arriving in Cairo this morning, after a detailed discussion with Israeli leaders in Jerusalem, Mr. Kissinger drove to Mr. Sadat's country home for a four-hour meeting, followed by talks tonight. Tomorrow Mr. Kissinger will fly to Damascus, then back to Israel.

The comments made by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Sadat to newsmen outside Mr. Sadat's home along the Nile were generally optimistic, in line with Mr. Kissinger's stated view that he thinks he can work out a further Israeli-Egyptian accord in the Sinai when he returns to the area next month.

Mr. Sadat allowed Mr. Kissinger to do most of the talking but said he was "satisfied" and that "we had very good talks."

Mr. Kissinger said that he and Mr. Sadat had a "detailed review of every aspect of the situation."

"I think we have made progress in clarifying the issues, indicating the direction in which a solution could be found," he continued. "I am hopeful—I am confident that progress will be made."

Jerusalem Meeting
Yesterday, Mr. Kissinger met for nearly eight hours with Israeli leaders and he also expressed optimistic views after those sessions. Aboard Mr. Kissinger's Air Force plane en route to Cairo this morning, newsmen were told that the talks yesterday went into the possible details of an agreement, such as what territorial concessions Israel would be willing to make in return for what Egyptian actions.

Mr. Kissinger was said to have come away from his talks in Jerusalem with the view that the government of Premier Yitzhak Rabin wants to make an agreement, but that the concessions needed from Egypt may best be secured in an informal or secret way, whereas Israeli public opinion demands that they be included in a written document.

By asserting that progress had been made today in clarifying the issues and in pointing the direction toward a solution, Mr. Kissinger was suggesting that Mr. Sadat may have been willing to discuss possible Egyptian moves toward a settlement.

One of the unknowns in these behind-the-scenes talks has been the extent of the Egyptian concessions that might be made to Israel in return for what Mr. Sadat has insisted were his minimum requirements: the return of the Abu Rudeis oil fields and the strategic Mitla and Gidi passes in the Sinai, captured by Israel in the 1967 war.

Publicly, Mr. Rabin has demanded a written renunciation of force by Egypt and other concessions pointing toward an acceptance by Egypt of Israel's existence.

Last night, Mr. Kissinger, in a dinner toast in Jerusalem, assured the Israelis that there would have to be some Egyptian concessions in return for territory.

The idea that Israelis would be pushed back "without obtaining a quid pro quo" is so inconceivable that it requires almost no discussion, he said.

Another problem in these discussions is Mr. Sadat's insistence that Egypt not appear to be the only Arab state negotiating with Israel. He has linked any Egyptian-Israeli agreement with a pledge (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Policy Clarification
The right-wing opposition immediately seized upon it as a significant new hardening of Israel's basic negotiating position, but Dan Patir, the Premier's spokesman, disputed this interpretation and insisted that it was nothing more than a clarification of existing government policy.

The fact that it ignited such controversy is a clear indication of the sensitivity in Israel over the whole issue of withdrawal.

The nation is fast being divided into two camps: Those who endorse Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step approach, and those who feel that it will lead to nothing but further Israeli withdrawals in exchange for essentially meaningless Egyptian concessions.

Premier Rabin and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon belong to the first group, but other Israeli leaders, including Defense Minister Shimon Peres, belong to the second. They believe that Israel would be better off to attempt to negotiate a comprehensive peace agreement with the Arabs at the Middle East peace conference in Geneva rather than squander Israel's bargaining cards piecemeal in a series of interim agreements with individual Arab states.

Mr. Rabin's statement today seemed to be a concession to the legitimate fears of the second group.

Negative Rephrasing
His statement, made spontaneously in the course of a parliamentary debate, was essentially nothing more than a negative rephrasing of his earlier remarks in a filmed interview with former New York Mayor John Lindsay that was broadcast on ABC television Monday.

The Premier told Mr. Lindsay that Israel would be willing to return the passes and oil fields (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Struggle Sprouts in Jerusalem Over Weeds in the Wailing Wall

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12 (AP)—Israel's two chief rabbis are arguing over whether to pull out the weeds growing on the Wailing Wall.

The stone rampart in Old Jerusalem is all that remains of the Temple of Solomon; it is Judaism's holiest shrine. The wall is studded with greenery and bushes growing through its cracks.

Shlomo Goren, the chief rabbi of Israel's Ashkenazic Jews, of European origin, ruled last week that the weeds should remain as symbols of the destruction of the temple 1,900 years ago.

Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, leader of the Sephardic Jews, of South European and North African origin, said that the plants should be pulled out if they endanger the stonework. An engineer for the Jerusalem city government has warned that the greenery could split the stones.

Rabbi Dov Perla, head of the Department of Holy Sites in the Ministry of Religious Affairs, said that he would get opinions from another engineer and a plant expert and decide what should be done.

"Until the engineer gave his opinion," Rabbi Perla said, "I felt like Rabbi Goren does—that the wall has stood for 2,000 years and is unlikely to fall now because of some plants."

The two chief rabbis have been disputing religious matters ever since they were elected in 1973. Their last confrontation was over birth control pills, which Rabbi Goren approved and Rabbi Yosef deplored.



A section of the weed-grown Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.



Newly elected Tory leader Margaret Thatcher heading for first day on the job.

Danes Turn To Minority Government

Social Democrats Will Form Cabinet

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Negotiations between the two biggest parties in Denmark to form a majority government broke down today, and Social Democratic party leader Anker Joergensen said he would head a minority government to combat the nation's economic woes.

There was no basis for a majority coalition, Mr. Joergensen said after a one-hour meeting with caretaker Premier Poul Hartling, leader of the Liberal party. "I intend to form a minority cabinet to fight our economic troubles."

The trade-union leader and former premier, who was ousted in general elections in December, 1973, is backed by 53 members in the 179-seat parliament. He said he hoped to present his new cabinet to Queen Margrethe by tomorrow.

The latest breakdown in negotiations between the two biggest political parties in Denmark—totaling 85 of 179 seats—came amidst growing public anger and resentment over the government crisis.

Inflation at 16%

Denmark is plagued by an annual inflation rate of 16 per cent and the highest unemployment rate in 20 years, with a total of 190,000 jobs out of a working force of 2.4 million.

The nation has been without an effective government since Mr. Hartling's Liberals fell on a confidence vote in parliament on Jan. 28.

Mr. Joergensen can count on support from three small leftist parties—the Socialist People's party, with 10 seats, the Communists, with nine and the left-wing Socialists with four, but he is still short of a majority if the remaining parties vote against him.

"We shall present our program and then wait and see," he said. Mr. Hartling's minority Liberals fell after 13 months in office when the parliament refused to go along with their plan to freeze wages and prices through 1975 as a way of fighting inflation.

Caretaker Quits

Yesterday the 60-year-old caretaker, Premier abandoned attempts to form a four-party middle-of-the-road minority cabinet.

For the second day, switchboards at Christiansborg Castle, the home of parliament, were flooded by angry telephone callers demanding an end to the government crisis. A newspaper said editorially that the five tries to form a new government resembled a "cat in a hat."

So far Mr. Joergensen has ignored millionaire lawyer Mogens Glistrup and his 24-member Progress party. Mr. Glistrup has been charged with tax fraud and evasion.

Conservative party leader Poul Schluter said, "Glistrup cannot attend cabinet sessions and court sessions at the same time."

U.S. Denies Plan For Swiss Talks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UPI).

The State Department said yesterday that the United States has no plans to negotiate with Switzerland for the right of the Air Force to fly over Switzerland in the event of war in the Middle East.

Peter Dominick, nominated as the new U.S. ambassador to Switzerland, was reported in Swiss newspapers as having said in an interview that one of his first problems would be the discussion of rights for military supply aircraft to fly over Switzerland with equipment for Israel if war broke out.

State Department spokesman Robert Fumey would not comment on Mr. Dominick's statements, reported to have been made to Washington correspondents of two Swiss newspapers. But he denied that any negotiations were planned or in progress.

BRITISH IN EUROPE

Notions of other EEC countries can vote when abroad: YOU CAN'T—yet. But here is no opportunity to obtain this right. The 100,000 British citizens living in Europe are asked to sign a petition to H.M. The Queen requesting the right to vote in the forthcoming referendum on the Common Market.

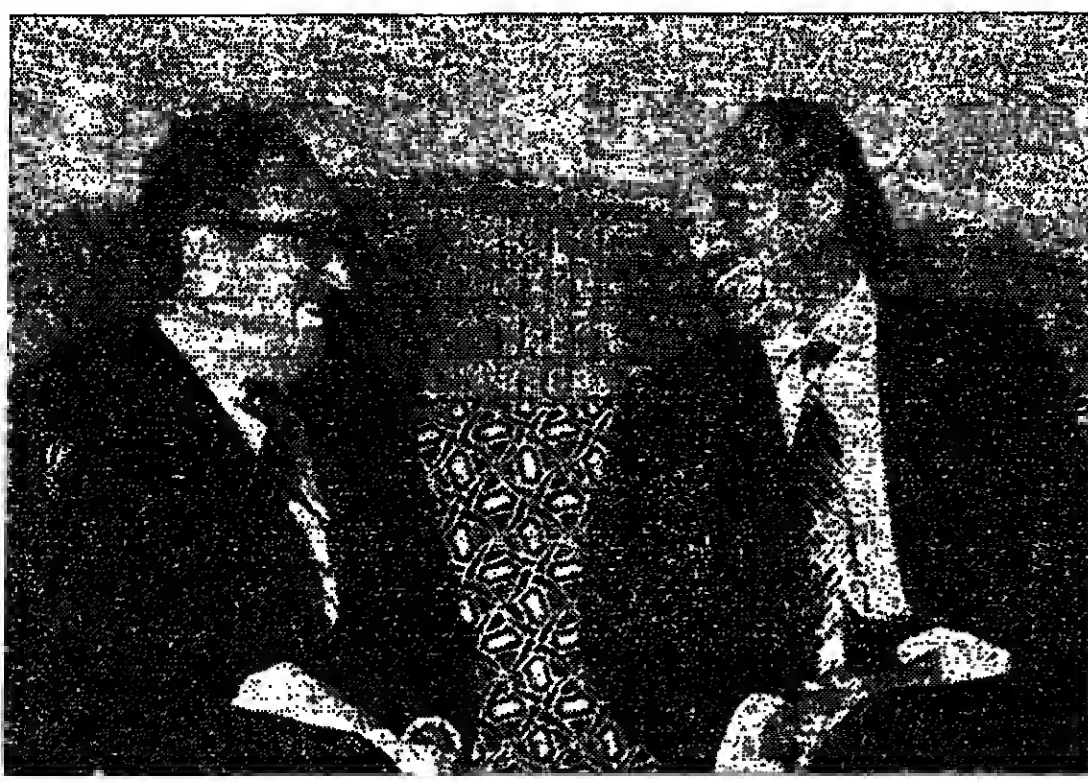
If you wish to support this petition, write to the European Movement, 4 Rue d'Anjou, Paris-8e, or call in to your local British Chamber of Commerce.

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NEAR CAIRO—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during yesterday's meeting of the two at Mr. Sadat's Nile Barrage rest house.

Goes to Damascus Today

Kissinger Meets Sadat, Reports Progress Made

(Continued from Page 1)

by Israel to deal also with Syria and Jordan.

Last night, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon of Israel seemed to meet this Egyptian demand by saying that "although we are talking now about Egypt, we are willing to negotiate peace treaties with each one of the neighboring countries with no discrimination: to negotiate without preconditions."

Defines Mission

Today, in answer to a newsman's question after his talks with Mr. Sadat, Mr. Kissinger said, "I don't have a mission to any particular country."

"My mission is to bring peace to the area," he said. "I found that my talks with the President today were very constructive in that direction."

Mr. Sadat said he was "very happy" and "optimistic" when a newsman suggested he looked less cheerful than after other Kissinger meetings.

Newsman have no independent way of knowing whether the optimism expressed is based on actual developments or is the result of Mr. Kissinger's efforts to encourage both sides to take conciliatory approaches.

In Damascus tomorrow, Mr. Kissinger will discuss with Syrian President Hafes al-Assad the prospects for Syrian participation in further talks with Israel, a problematic issue for the Israeli government because of resistance to any further withdrawal.

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More Jews From Russia Avoid Israel

A Third of Emigrants Seeking to Go to U.S.

VIENNA, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Faced with the threat of another Middle East war and economic uncertainties in Israel, a growing number of Soviet Jewish emigrants are heading for other destinations once they reach the West.

The trend has quickened in recent months and officials say that on some days only a small handful out of several dozen arriving in Vienna by rail and air choose to travel on to Israel.

While only 4 per cent of emigrants arriving in Vienna between 1971 and 1973 went to countries other than Israel, in 1974 the proportion rose to 15 or 17 per cent.

In the final weeks of last year it was 30 per cent or more.

Total Drops

While the total number of emigrants arriving here dropped last year to 21,000 from 35,000 in 1973, the number who did not go on to Israel more than doubled, from 1,400 to more than 3,500.

Israel is the only permitted destination for emigrants leaving the Soviet Union, but once they reach Vienna, the channel through which they all pass, they are free to change their minds. The emigrants are not hard to find. Many have doubts about taking their families to a potential war zone in the Middle East and have heard of economic difficulties in Israel.

Others have few emotional or cultural links to Israel and say their main impulse in emigrating was simply to get out of the Soviet Union. Some Jews have not Jewish relatives with them and do not want to live in a Jewish state.

The fact that, with rare exceptions, only people of Jewish ancestry can hope to emigrate at all means that for Russians marriage to a Jewish emigrant can bring an otherwise unobtainable ticket to the West.

The situation is not without a certain black humor. "A Jew is not a luxury but a means of transportation," is a saying among the arrivals. For most, the economic attractions of the West proved the main reason for leaving, along with frustration at the restrictions of Soviet society.

Life in Russia

"Life just seemed to be a long obstacle race," said a Moscow engineer in his thirties, describing how he risked legal penalties by doing free-lance work in his spare time.

A former Soviet dissident and labor camp prisoner now living in Vienna after leaving the Soviet Union under the threat of arrest takes a harsh view of his fellow emigrants.

"A lot of them were living quite well in the Soviet Union and had no real reason for leaving. Some of them are making a big mistake—if you want to live well without doing a stroke of work there's no better place than the Soviet Union. You can't do it so easily in the capitalist world."

Route to Israel

Emigrants who take the traditional route to Israel are moved out of Vienna within a few hours by the Jewish Agency, sometimes making a one-night stay at a Red Cross covey near Vienna airport.

An American charity, the United Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, looks after the others. Non-Jews, few in number, are generally referred to charities such as the Tolstoy Foundation or the International Rescue Committee.

For most of them, the United States is the final stop after a stay in Rome. Some Jews with a German background from the Baltic states go to West Germany, but few West European countries are actively seeking emigrants.

Canada and Australia have also halted or restricted their inflow of immigrants, but the door to the United States stays open unless a visa is refused.

Repression Charged

GENEVA, Feb. 12 (AP).—Soviet authorities are discouraging emigration of Jews by "a constantly increasing stream of repression," a report by Russian Jewish leaders published here today said.

Dated Moscow, Nov. 18, and released by the Israeli mission in Geneva in English translation, the report was signed by nine Jews identified only by name. They said the wave of repression will affect emigration of Soviet Jews for many years to come.

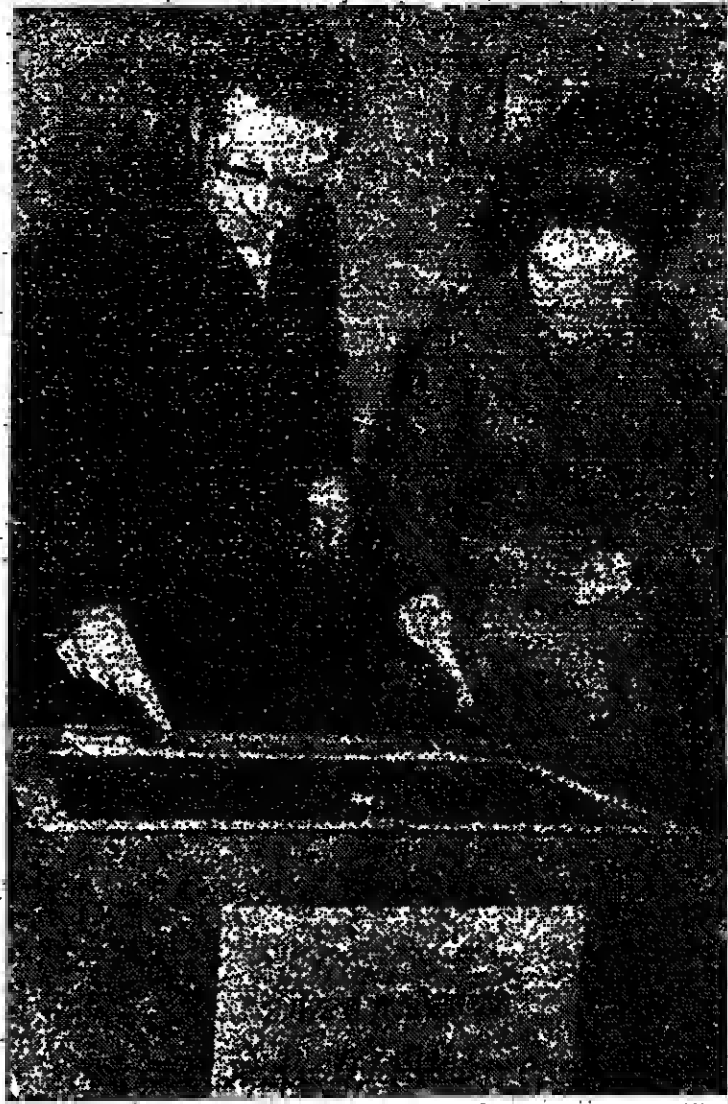
Kissinger Visit

Marked by Bomb

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—A bomb exploded in a public park in central Jerusalem today but caused no casualties or damage, police said.

The charge went off in Independence Park, about 50 yards from a school shortly after lessons began. Some pieces of flying metal were reported to have hit the school walls. The blast occurred while Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was in the King David Hotel about a mile away.

A police spokesman said it was too early to say to whom the blast could be attributed.



KOREAN VOTE—South Korean Premier Kim Jong Pil and his wife voting in Seoul yesterday in a national referendum.

Park-As Expected—Wins Referendum in South Korea

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Thursday, Feb. 13 (NYT).—President Chung Hee Park of South Korea has won a substantial but controversial vote of confidence from the nation's voters in the national referendum held yesterday.

As returns came in early today, Mr. Park appeared to have won 80 per cent of the vote over his opponents, who have accused him of being a dictator.

AP reported that, with 70 per cent of the ballots cast, Mr. Park polled 5,699,358 votes, with 2,420,615 against and 156,568 invalid, according to the state-run Korean Broadcasting System's compilation.

But the voter turnout, apparently in response to a call by the President's critics to boycott the referendum, was low when compared with those of three other referenda and three elections held since Mr. Park came to power in the military coup of 1961.

The government, which completely controlled the voting, coming, and tabulating of the referendum, claimed that 80.2 per cent of the 16.8 million voters went to the polls yesterday. In the capital itself, only 60.5 per cent showed up to vote.

In contrast, Mr. Park drew 91.9

per cent of the voters in 1969 when he asked for approval of his constitution.

This time, the voters were asked whether they supported or opposed the policies of the President. Each went into a booth in schools and ward offices around the nation to mark ballots, under a circle for "yes" or an X for "no," with a bamboo stylus.

The policies on which the vote was asked were not specified. But they were understood to mean the current constitution and Mr. Park's "yushin" system of "revitalizing reforms" intended to strengthen the nation against economic development.

The vote appeared to have settled nothing in this nation where the United States still maintains 38,000 troops.

Even before it was completed, the head of the opposition New Democratic party, Kim Young Sam, charged that the figures were "prefabricated" to show support for the President.

Mr. Kim, in an interview with foreign newsmen here, said that "the opposition to President Park would be strengthened." He said that his party "will launch a powerful movement after the referendum to revise the constitution."

Mr. Kim, who has called for Mr. Park to resign, said that "I myself desire a peaceful transition of government. However, by having this referendum, President Park's regime has invited its own tragic demise much sooner."

Mr. Park is expected to use the results of the vote to demand that his domestic opponents, including students and Christians, be silent, or to justify strong measures to suppress them.

The President is also expected to have representatives try to persuade the U.S. Congress that his authoritarian rule is approved by a large majority of South Koreans and therefore that cuts in U.S. military aid should be restored.

The Ethiopian leaders are pleased with the Sudanese initiative aimed at resolving the Eritrean problem and this is very encouraging indeed," he said.

"Although I do not expect an overnight cease-fire, I remain hopeful that through the good will of all involved such a stoppage of fighting can be brought about," he said.

Eritrean representatives flew to Khartoum last weekend and are conferring with Sudanese officials. Diplomats suggested that Sudan was acting as a go-between for contacts between the two sides.

"If and when the secessionists and the Ethiopian government want mediation, Sudan will be only too glad to oblige," Mr. Ahmed said.

35 Held for Plotting

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 12 (AP).

Ethiopia's ruling military junta is believed to have purged 35 air

force officers allegedly preparing anti-government plots, officials here said today.

They said that the officers were arrested Friday and Saturday while considering moves to restore civilian rule in Ethiopia.

Ethiopia has been ruled about 120 officers who depose Emperor Haile Selassie last September.

The air force was never considered fully behind military and was regarded as a center of resistance against the junta which seeks to impose a Socialist regime.

Police reported officers at shops belonging to Awami leaders were burned and looted last night at Peshawar, 100 miles west here, which was the scene of Sunday's assassination, carried out by bomb.

Angry demonstrators reported shot dead to the killing and "Hang Wail Khan" who ransacked the Awami office at Peshawar.

The state of emergency was originally declared in 1971 during the India-Pakistan war over Bangladesh, now Bangladesh.

The three-month detention lengthens the period during which the government can detain persons without court intervention from one month.

The authorities have frequently blamed National Awami Party extremists, aided by saboteurs from Afghanistan, for the series of bomb blasts in North-West Frontier Province and adjacent Baluchistan Province.

Awami chief Abdul Wali Khan who is also leader of the opposition in the National Assembly was among those detained Friday.

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Emergency Is Extended In Pakistan

Assembly Adjourned As Opposition Quits

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 12 (AP).—The Pakistan National Assembly was adjourned indefinitely today after a boycott declared by opposition parties.

The move came amid reports of the burning and looting of shops belonging to leaders of the banned National Awami party a widespread demonstrations mourning the assassination of a member of the National Awami party.

Some 40 leading members of the National Awami party were detained Sunday by the government of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto following the assassination. The party, part of opposition, was banned by government Monday on grounds it was working against the solidarity and integrity of Pakistan.

After the opposition members announced their decision today to boycott the National Assembly for the rest of the current session, the ruling People's party announced the termination of the session.

State of Emergency

The boycott came as the government hurried legislation through the National Assembly to continue its existing state of emergency powers indefinitely enable it to detain persons for three months without intervention by the courts.

Manzoor Murtaza, a leading member of the combined opposition parties, which call themselves the United Democratic Front, announcing the National Assembly boycott, said: "Our parties have watched the government move against the opposition for the last three days with patience."

But he no longer wishes to continue our participation in the House, as the government wants to press ahead with constitutional amendments restricting personal freedoms as well as the action against the opposition leaders."

The government bills were passed by 100 votes for and 100 against in the 144-member National Assembly, thus securing the two-thirds majority required for the constitutional amendments.

From now on it will not be necessary for the government to seek endorsement from the Senate and the National Assembly every six months for its state of emergency powers, which give it wide-ranging authority to arrest and detain without trial.

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Emergency Is Exposed, S. Oil, Gas Reserves Seen Much Less Than Estimated

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—The United States will run out of oil and natural gas in 25 years, the 40 to 60 years forecast by the Federal Energy Administration, the Interior Department and the White House.

Senate Panel Acknowledges Delay in Oil Tariff

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—The Senate Finance Committee has voted 12-2 to postpone for 90 days President Ford's special tariff on oil imports.

The vote set the stage for a showdown on the Senate floor next week and an eventual confrontation over an expected presidential veto of the House-passed measure.

Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., one of the two finance committee members who voted against the measure, said he believed the House had rounded up 28 or 29 votes to sustain the veto.

He would not be enough, since at least a third of the Senate must vote to sustain. Most members believed the House would override a veto as well.

White House press secretary F. James Brady, asked by reporters for comment on the committee action, said: "The President just says Congress is wasting time by delaying action."

He was working instead on Mr. Ford's economic-energy legislative package, he said.

Senate GOP Whip Robert D. Griffin of Michigan, said the chances of forcing on sustaining a veto are "rather close."

He predicted, however, that Republicans would not filibuster the bill.

The vote proceeded today, with Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Wyo., and Sen. Clifford Hansen, R-Wyo., as well as the committee chairman, Sen. Russell Long, D-La., said that while they did not favor the bill, they would vote in committee to send it to the floor.

On the floor, Sen. Dole said Sen. Bert Packwood, R-Ore., actually had said "no."

He said he asked for three minutes to state his minority views, which means that the report cannot be printed until Monday.

Mr. Dole said the report cannot be printed until Monday, but debate is unlikely to begin on Tuesday.

Also approved by the committee, a voice vote with only Sen. Byrd, Ind.-Va., opposed, was a bill raising the federal debt limit from the present \$45 billion to \$50 billion, less the government's budget deficit.

Interior Department, the National Science Foundation and the Population Council, a private foundation.

"We think the estimates made in the past by the U.S. government were unrealistically high," said Yale University's Dr. Brian Skinner, chairman of the research council's committee on mineral resources and the environment, which made the report public.

"We think these (the council's estimates) are much more realistic than the numbers currently in use in the government."

The study cast serious doubt on the White House program to achieve energy independence, which assumes almost a doubling of oil and natural gas output in the next 10 years.

The study concludes that the United States does not have enough oil and gas to increase oil and gas production substantially.

"Project Independence has built into it some very high estimates of oil and gas reserves," Dr. Skinner said at a press conference at the National Academy of Sciences.

"If Project Independence depends on increasing oil production in the United States then it's on very shaky ground."

The research council settled on an estimate of 113 billion barrels of undiscovered oil for U.S. reserves. It settled on an additional 37 billion barrels of oil flowing from already discovered wells, for a total of 150 billion.

Only 70 per cent of this oil, the council said, is in Alaska and offshore U.S. waters.

The council also figured natural gas reserves at no more than 600 billion cubic feet, most of it offshore and much of it in Alaska.

Dramatic Reductions Both oil and natural gas reserves are enough for the next 25 years, assuming consumption remains the same.

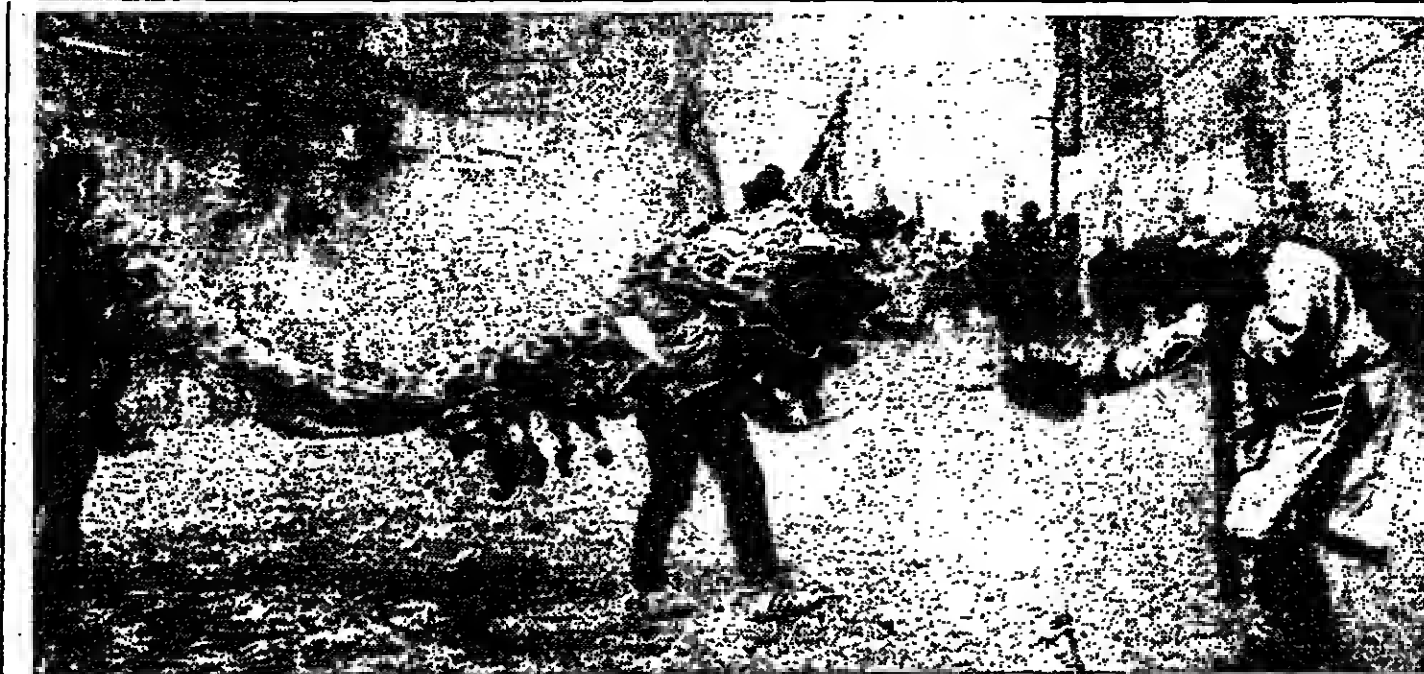
The United States currently uses about six billion barrels of oil a year and between 22 and 23 trillion cubic feet of gas.

The council estimates for oil and natural gas are dramatic reductions from the U.S. Geological Survey's estimates, which have guided the government.

The survey has estimated oil reserves at between 250 billion and 400 billion barrels and natural gas reserves at almost 2,000 trillion cubic feet.

Project Independence has assumed that the United States has enough oil and gas to raise the output of oil and natural gas liquids from 103 to 18 million barrels a day by 1985.

It also assumed natural gas production might be increased from 20 trillion cubic feet to 28 trillion.



"YEAR OF THE RABBIT"—Fireworks and dragon dances in the traditional fashion greeted the Chinese New Year on Mott Street in New York's Chinatown Tuesday. The celebrations went on until 4 a.m. yesterday.

Earth Faces Many Shortages In Resources, U.S. Study Says

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The world faces oil shortages after another in resources vital to industrial civilization, according to a study made public yesterday by the National Academy of Sciences.

"Man faces the prospect of a series of shocks of varying severity as shortages occur in one material after another, with the first real shortages perhaps only a matter of a few years away," said the report, which is titled "Mineral Resources and the Environment."

The report concluded that it is "essentially impossible" for U.S. oil production to rise enough in the next decade to make the nation independent of foreign supplies.

It said that probably never again will there be large annual increases in U.S. production of oil and natural gas, and that on-shore production will inevitably decline while the development of other sources, such as oil on the continental shelf, will be slow and difficult.

Overoptimistic Estimates In fact, government estimates of total U.S. oil and gas resources have been overoptimistic, Brian Skinner, chairman of the academy's study panel, said at a news conference yesterday. He is professor of geology and geophysics at Yale.

The report estimated U.S. resources, discovered and undiscovered, at roughly 150 billion barrels. Most of this is covered but presumed to exist in Alaska and on the continental shelf. Some government estimates have been more than twice that high.

The report predicted that most of the world's oil supplies would be used up within 50 years and that the "enormous" reserves in the Middle East would be gone in 30 years at the present and prospective rates of use.

"The Arab countries are entitled to ask themselves, and us, what kind of economy and culture they will have achieved by the time this transient bounty runs out," the report said.

The study that led to the 348-page analysis was done by a committee of experts assembled by the National Research Council, the operating arm of the academy. It took two years.

Prof. Skinner said there would be further reports on other aspects. The central conclusion of the report, he said, was that the United States must emphasize conservation of energy and other resources.

The report said: "It is recommended that the federal government proclaim and deliberately pursue a national policy of conservation of material, energy and environmental resources, informing the public and the private sectors fully about the needs and techniques for reducing energy consumption, the development of substitute materials, increasing the durability and maintainability of products, and reclamation and recycling."

It did not predict which resources would be in short supply first. But among those threatened

ened it said were asbestos, helium and mercury. Tin was on the list because of a "potential general worldwide shortage."

It also said that the United States, though it has abundant copper reserves, would not be able to depend entirely on domestic supplies much longer.

It added that U.S. and world dependence on coal would increase in the years ahead. Although the United States has huge coal reserves, the report cautioned that mining and burning large amounts could have serious environmental and health consequences.

In response to similar claims, West Germany has paid \$20 billion to 4 million persons in the last 25 years.

Civilian claims settlement was a major condition of U.S. recognition of the German Democratic Republic last year.

Dark Shadow "A strong pitch was made that the East Germans had never compensated the victims of Nazism," said a State Department official. Unless the matter was resolved, the East Germans were told, "there would always be some dark shadow over U.S. relations."

Two kinds of civilian claims are involved—claims for nationalized property and compensation for victims of Nazi persecution. Experts hesitate to suggest a dollar figure for either category.

The complications surrounding both categories of claims spring from the evolution of postwar Germany.

Civilian claims against Hitler's Germany normally would have been made against the successor government in Germany. But since the division of Germany led

U.S., East Germany Begin Talks on Paying War Claims

By Barbara Bright-Sagnier

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—The United States and East Germany have embarked on a negotiating process aimed at resolving an issue partly responsible for the Communist nation's quarter-century of poor relations with the Western world.

The negotiations—on the settlement of civilian claims against East Germany—may involve as many as 250,000 survivors of Hitler's Germany, plus an unknown number of American citizens whose property in the eastern part of Germany was nationalized, either by Hitler or by the Communists who now control the area.

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Civilian claims against Hitler's Germany normally would have been made against the successor government in Germany. But since the division of Germany led

to the creation of two states—East and West Germany—these claims have not yet been settled.

Until the signing in 1972 of the Berlin agreement between the two Germanys, West Germany claimed sole responsibility for all of Germany. The Bonn government settled about a million claims for restitution of lost property, including some property in East Germany.

In the East German view, the Nazis are in West Germany. Despite the promise to discuss and settle civilian claims, the official East German position seems to be that the current regime has nothing to do with Hitler's Germany.

The East Germans have insisted on separate negotiations for compensation of the Nazis' victims and for property claims. The claims for nationalized property will be discussed on a government-to-government basis.

To compile a claims catalogue, the State Department last week asked U.S. citizens to register any claims with the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission in Washington. Negotiations are expected to begin in the fall, officials said.

B-1 Test Cut Short By Heating Problem EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Feb. 12 (AP).—The third test flight of the controversial B-1 bomber was cut short yesterday after a warning light indicated an overheating problem, the Air Force said.

The test pilot brought the plane in for a normal landing at this desert flight test center, a spokesman for Rockwell International, builders of the B-1, reported.

Ullman, Successor to Mills, Runs More Open House Unit

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT).—In the House Ways and Means Committee recently, a new Republican member, Rep. Bill Frenzel of Minnesota, proposed an amendment to the oil import fee bill that would have authorized gasoline rationing in case of a national emergency.

"I believe that subject is outside the jurisdiction of this committee," Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., the committee's new chairman, told him. "I will have the staff check with the parliamentarian."

The parliamentarian said that Rep. Ullman was right, and that was the end of the matter.

But the episode caused a stir among the watchers of the Ways and Means Committee, because it seemed to symbolize the changes Rep. Ullman is bringing to the committee, which is commonly considered the most important in the House of Representatives.

Simple Decision Rep. Ullman's simple decision to check with an authority before ruling on a matter before the committee—and to say openly that he was doing so—represented a dramatic departure from the authoritarian and secretive practices of his predecessor, Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark.

The lobbyists, staff members and other observers in the room agreed that Rep. Mills would have ruled Rep. Frenzel's amendment within or outside the panel's jurisdiction without consulting anybody, depending on what his own legislative objectives were.

Perhaps more important, nobody would have challenged his decision.

The departure of Rep. Mills from the committee's chairmanship—he has not returned to work following his hospitalization for alcoholism, although he is home—is one of two major changes that are reshaping the Ways and Means Committee. The other is that half of the panel's 37 members are new to the committee.

The Ways and Means Committee has already essentially completed its work on three major pieces of legislation, a record that makes it so far the most industrious committee of the new Congress. What has been achieved, how and by whom is being studied by Congress-watchers for clues not only to the future course of the committee but of the new Congress as well.

Some Traits Some characteristics that have emerged during the long hours the committee spent on the anti-recession tax-cut bill, the deterring bill and the bill to stop President Ford from imposing higher import fees on oil are:

• Several of the more senior liberal Democrats, who used to be outvoted so regularly on former committees that they rarely were fighting on every issue now that they detect the possibility of victory. This is particularly true of Rep. Sam Gibbons of Florida and Rep. William Green of Pennsylvania, who appear to be competing for the liberal leadership of the committee.

• The Republicans, who now constitute less than a third of the committee's membership under the new House rules, are as cohesive as they were before.

• Debates in the committee stay on the point, are seldom frivolous and are sometimes eloquent. Among the new members, most of whom are not new to Congress but only to the committee, those who have received highest marks so far for incisiveness are, among the Democrats, Rep. Oris Pike of New York, Rep. Almer Mikva of Illinois and Rep. Martha Keys of Kansas, and among the Republicans, Rep. Frenzel, Rep. Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan and Rep. William Steiger of Wisconsin.

• Rep. Ullman, in what observers consider an effort to differentiate his style of leadership from that of his predecessor, is running a much more open operation. Routinely, he discloses procedural and substantive matters that Rep. Mills used to make a mystery of: the schedule of meetings he is planning, the deadlines he hopes the committee will meet; the contents of all the amendments he has been told will be offered; and his own positions on issues.

Since Rep. Ullman reveals his positions in advance and cannot always swing a majority to his views, he has been on the losing side more than once already and accepts his defeats without much visible annoyance.

Rep. Mills acquired much of his reputation for invincibility by not declaring himself on issues until he saw how far he could push the committee toward what he wanted to do.



Rep. Al Ullman.

British and IRA Move to Enforce Indefinite Truce

BELFAST, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Both the British government and the Irish Republican Army took steps today to strengthen the indefinite cease-fire called after nearly six years of urban guerrilla warfare. No fighting was reported.

British officials said that the 14,000 troops in Northern Ireland had curtailed raids against suspected IRA hideouts and checks of suspects on the streets. Roadblocks were continued.

The government said that its so-called incident centers would be in operation by tomorrow, two in Belfast and one in each of the six counties. These were agreed upon in the cease-fire negotiations to prevent a breakdown of both communications and the truce.

Seamus Longman, organizer of the IRA's political wing in Belfast, said that he was trying to find both places and personnel for his centers under the arrangement with the government.

The wave of sectarian revenge killings waned meantime, with none reported in the 24 hours since a Protestant milkman was gunned down in retaliation for the killing of two Catholics Monday night.

To Mark Bicentennial

'Longest Horse Race' Is Slated on Old Pony Express Route

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP).—An Australian-born Londoner is aiming what he calls "the longest horse race in history" along the old pony express route between St. Joseph, Mo., and the California mining camps.

Instead of hostile Indians and treacherous mountain passes, riders in the 1975 event, marking the U.S. Bicentennial, will be likely encounter such obstacles as sprawling suburbs, need-in wheatfields and freeway cloverleafs.

The race is the brainchild of Vikon Dickson, a former advertising executive, who organized a 15,000-mile London-to-Mexico City automobile rally in 1970 and the 11,000-mile London-to-Mexico City automobile rally in 1974 to coincide with the World Cup soccer tournaments.

Mr. Dickson said that he will select six Britons to help him on a 15,000-mile route from St. Joseph to Sacramento, Calif., in May, they will start a six-week trip by car, horseback and

Also under consideration is a Suffolk girl who is an amateur pilot and raised \$2,400 for charity by running her own long-distance pony trek around the Scottish Highlands, and a retired army colonel from Devon, who said he made a lot of American contacts during his military service.

Six Americans Mr. Dickson said the British team will have help in staking out the route from six Americans picked by the Central Overland Pony Express Trail Association, a U.S. group organized to perpetuate the history and traditions of the pony express.

The Overland Mail Co. set up the pony express in 1861 under a contract to carry U.S. mail on horseback from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Calif., a gold rush boom town. It lasted only 18 months before being supplanted by a telegraph line, but it provided a jobs of Wild West lore.

Buffalo Bill Cody was one of its riders.

Mr. Dickson said the race, planned for May or June, 1975, should be run in about eight days. The pony express tried to stick to an eight-day run, which at the time was about 24 days faster than the schedule of Butterfield's Overland Stage Line, traveling a southern route.

The fastest run was 7 days 17 hours, when Abraham Lincoln's first inaugural address was in the saddle bag.

"We're following as much as possible of the original route," Mr. Dickson said, adding that much will depend on cooperation of landowners and finding paths through urban and suburban sprawl.

He said it will go roughly from St. Joseph—once a staging point for settlers moving West—to Topeka, Kan., Colorado Springs at Denver, Col., Laramie, Wyo., Salt Lake City, Carson City and Reno, Nev., and end in Sacramento rather than Placerville, which is in the Sierra Nevada a bit to the northeast.

A Can-Do Congress...

President Ford is embarked on an aggressive, high-risk strategy when he goes around accusing the new Congress of doing "basically nothing" about the nation's urgent problems. His criticism is unwarranted by the facts up to now, but an element of justification might appear if certain institutional shortcomings are not resolved more fully in the weeks ahead.

During its first month, the House of Representatives dramatically shook up the seniority system, dislodging three incumbent committee chairmen and reshuffling key subcommittee chairmanships. This reorganization, which will have immeasurable beneficial effects on the work of this and future Congresses, understandably required a week or more to arrange.

Under new leadership, the House Ways and Means Committee has virtually completed the drafting of a major tax reduction bill that differs significantly in emphasis but not in broad outline from what President Ford requested. Both House and Senate have approved a bill barring the administration's unbelievably ill-timed proposal for an increase in the cost of food stamps to the poor. The House has also passed a bill (as has the Senate Finance Committee) to block temporarily the President's imposition of an inflationary oil import fee. The Senate Labor Committee has reached informal agreement on a bill to expand the public service program for the unemployed by one million jobs.

By any reasonable comparative standard, this Congress is off to a constructive start, even though the House would have done

better if it had emulated the Senate and renounced the traditional 10-day Lincoln Birthday recess.

The Ways and Means Committee's prompt and coherent action on the President's tax recommendation shows how responsive this committee, with its new leadership and new members, has become to the majority of the House. By contrast, the Senate Finance Committee continues to be more hostile to tax reform than are Senate Democrats as a whole. Thus, although a tax reduction bill is certain to pass, its final form cannot now be foreseen. The outlook is cloudier still for a second bill making basic tax reforms—a measure long promised by the Democratic party and now scheduled for action later this year.

Congress last year overhauled its procedures for dealing with the federal budget. The new House and Senate Budget Committees are supposed to examine the projected spending for each federal program and arrive at an alternative budget to the one submitted by the President. If their substitute is to have worth, the congressional version should relate spending to total revenues and consider the impact on the economy, just as the President attempts to do.

House Democrats last week elected Rep. Brock Adams of Washington as budget chairman. He and his Senate counterpart, Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, provide strong leadership for an experiment which must succeed if Congress is to play its part responsibly in shaping the budget.

...but Not in Energy

In the field of energy, there is no equivalent on Capitol Hill to the traditional tax-writing committees or the newly formed budget committees. The defeat in the House last year of the committee reorganization plan urged by Rep. Richard Bolling, D-Mo., deprives the House of a unified committee on energy. Responsibility in the Senate likewise remains fragmented among a half-dozen rival committees.

As a result, President Ford is able to score propaganda points by contrasting the negativism of the Democrats toward his energy proposals with their own inability to agree

on constructive solutions. The House-passed bill suspending the oil import fee for 90 days is intended to give Congress time to formulate its own alternative proposals.

It could best begin by centralizing authority for energy policy in both houses. Only by a clear assignment of responsibility can the House and Senate develop the institutional strengths to cope with the numerous energy issues. And only if it can muster institutional strength will Congress be able to respond effectively to the President's broad political challenge.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Pan Am and Iran

Pan American World Airways has found a savior, it appears, in the government of Iran. Battered with oil profits, the Iranians are on the verge of becoming the chief creditor of Pan Am, thus letting a long string of American banks, not to mention the government of the United States, off the hook. In exchange, Iran would get a voice, although not a controlling one, in Pan Am's affairs. Presumably, it would also gain access to the tools it needs to turn its own airline into a major international carrier as well as upgrade the quality of its military air force. In business terms, the proposed arrangement appears to be a good one on both ends—particularly on Pan Am's—and we have not yet heard any persuasive reason why the government of the United States should oppose it.

There are, to be sure, questions involving foreign investment in American corporations as well as national defense and foreign policy. With respect to the former, the United States has subsidized airlines all over the world for years and, if, for a change, a foreign country now wants to bail out an American airline it seems only fitting. While Americans do not take kindly to the idea of foreign investment in a company that is so obviously a national symbol abroad, it is an idea whose time has come. The new economic order, in which the United States is no longer in a position to be the world's banker, is going to result in

more and more foreign investment in American corporations of all types.

The national defense and foreign policy questions are harder—but not substantially so. Pan Am's airplanes do form a part of U.S. reserve military airlift capacity. But there is no reason why this deal should change that. In theory, it could get sticky under certain conditions but so could many other arrangements between American corporations and foreign governments. As to Pan Am's bid to provide training and support for part of Iran's air force, we see no reason why that should be treated differently from similar arrangements elsewhere. Such contracts have to be subject to control by the American government in case their execution begins to work heavily against U.S. foreign policy.

The compelling reason for approval of this deal, however, is economic. Pan Am is on the verge of bankruptcy. Its latest earnings report suggests it is sliding rapidly. Disapproval of this bail-out arrangement would put the U.S. government in the difficult position of having something of an obligation to provide the necessary bail-out itself. While we don't think this infusion of cash from Iran will solve Pan Am's problems in the long run, it will at least provide time to work out the restructuring of the national and international airline systems that is so badly needed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Common Sea

Representatives of 16 countries bordering on the Mediterranean have just concluded a week's conference on ways to rescue that historic sea from further degradation. The meeting in Barcelona under the auspices of the UN Environmental Program represented the first genuine effort of the Mediterranean states to develop a common plan of action.

As the Center for International Environmental Information notes, Italy's southern coasts are plagued by untreated sewage. Its northern coasts by industrial wastes and its fisheries are gravely affected by high mercury levels. Industrial pollution ravages the waters of Spain, France and Yugoslavia. Oil tanker waste is a serious problem for Turkey, Syria and Lebanon.

By unanimous agreement of the Barcelona conferees, the affected countries will immediately launch studies of the damage done

by oil, metals, DDT and other substances to the marine life and water quality of the region. Strict controls over dumping, by common permit procedures, are recommended to all the participating states, along with a regional operations center which would act as a "switchboard" to alert the region to oil spills and other environmental threats.

One year from now the conference is to reconvene for the purpose of incorporating these efforts into an international agreement—possibly with even more far-reaching arrangements, such as an integrated plan for developing the resources of the Mediterranean basin. The scope of the planning is broad and the agreement of the delegates—Arabs and Israelis included—is matched in importance only by the desperation of the need.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 13, 1900

WASHINGTON—The Brooklyn congressional delegation is urging Secretary of Navy Long to recommend to Congress that a provision be inserted in the Naval Appropriation Bill directing that one of the new battleships that the Navy has ordered be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is understood that other delegations are also doing the same kind of bargaining for their own shipbuilding yards.

Fifty Years Ago

February 13, 1925

LONDON—This city is looking forward with great zest to the appearance of John Barrymore as Hamlet at the Haymarket Theatre a week from today. His performance in New York was one of the notable dramatic events of the last decade, and ever since it was announced that he would play this classic part here Londoners have been eagerly anticipating a great treat.



The Moscow and Cairo Bickering

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The recent disappearance from the Soviet press and radio of attacks on Egyptian policies has posed the question whether a new accommodation between Moscow and Cairo is in the offing, and whether this means that Moscow has agreed to give President Sadat the arms with which he could attack Israel if the present negotiations fail.

Already reports from the Middle East speak of important new arms deliveries which began to arrive in December, before the commencement of the Brezhnev visit to Egypt. Other reports claim that further agreements on new, more advanced, weapons systems have been concluded since. During the recent visit to Cairo by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, a sign of reconciliation was seen in the announcement that the Brezhnev visit will after all take place. Israel Defense Minister Shimon Peres, who ought to know, speaks specifically of a new arms deal "signed in the last few weeks" and warns that the apparent chill in Egyptian-Soviet relations "is only a show for American consumption."

Strong Terms

And yet Sadat continues to denounce and to deplore the Kremlin's reluctance to supply the weapons he wants, and he is doing it in terms so strong as to suggest real anger on his part, and so emphatic as to provoke a countervailing resentment on the part of Moscow. Peres may well be right in saying that a new agreement has been signed, but the important question is what the agreement contains. There have been any number of agreements between Moscow and Cairo on new arms deliveries in the past—and any number of complaints from Sadat that Moscow never lived up to them.

As Sadat explained recently, the question of Soviet arms deliveries is made up of three parts. The first is his demand for "compensation" for the arms lost in the 1973 war; the second concerns old contracts for deliveries which have not been carried out; and the third deals with his request for new and more modern arms to keep up with new weapons deliveries from the United States. There is reason to believe that the "compensation" supplies are flowing again, but also that what is arriving in the other two categories is of little military significance when measured against Egypt's needs.

Gromyko's announcement that the Brezhnev visit is on again, though also to be seen in its context. When he was questioned

about the date of the visit, he said that Brezhnev might come to Cairo either before or after his summit journey to Washington, which is due in the summer. This can hardly be regarded as a firm arrangement, and it suggests that the announcement about the Brezhnev visit was little more than a device to gloss over the failure of his own visit to Cairo.

Mr. Peres' view that the chill in Egyptian-Soviet relations is only "for show" is reminiscent, in its apparent naivete, of the view once widely held that the Sino-Soviet dispute was really a device plot to maneuver the West into making concessions to the Communists. Perhaps his statement should be viewed as a propaganda exercise rather than as a serious conclusion.

To Hold On

The disappearance of Soviet press and radio attacks on Egypt may mean that the Kremlin has frequently turned its propaganda machine on and off to suit its policy purposes. Its present purpose, to judge from the Soviet press, is to hold on to what little remains of its position in Egypt without risking Sadat's anger.

Sadat, on the other hand, is making no secret of his displeasure with the Kremlin. He leaves little doubt about Moscow's association with members of what he calls the Arab "reaction front"—those who oppose his re-orientation toward the West, his policy of negotiation with Israel, and his abandonment of some of Egypt's internal socialist measures. He regards them as traitors, but he says, "The Soviet Union views this as being directed against itself, because these traitors began as Marxists. The international 'left,' he says, must know that there are limits to all things, and that Egypt will accept no interference in its domestic affairs. If the left inside Egypt is exploited for sabotage, 'then we will deal with it as we deal with any saboteur.'"

The Cairo press is more specific. It claims that Egypt's security authorities have known for some time of plans to cause a political "explosion" in Cairo at the beginning of this year and it links this with the activities of an unspecified "major foreign intelligence service." The genuine left, it explains, had nothing to do with the Cairo riots last month, but those detained by the police are "adventurers hiding behind promising and shining slogans." The unidentified foreign intelligence service has recruited leftist innocents by talking to them about "freedom,

democracy and anti-imperialism," and by using the cover of publishing houses and import-export companies.

Manipulated

The main Cairo paper, Al-Ahram, lists the Communist party as one of several political organizations which have been subverted in this way, but grants that most members don't know that they are being "manipulated from foreign quarters." There is little attempt, either in the press or in Sadat's own speeches, to acknowledge the very real economic difficulties and privations which drive some of the Communist party, and attract some of the intellectuals to the Marxist literature which seems to offer the answer to Egypt's problems.

No doubt Moscow is willing to use the Communist party for its own political ends, when the time comes, and there is no lack of evidence that it has repeatedly tried to do so in the past. But it would take something like a new war and a disastrous defeat to bring about the kind of revolutionary situation that would make a Communist take-over possible. Sadat's position could also become increasingly difficult if the economic situation continues to deteriorate, and if he fails to show that his tilt away from the Soviet Union, and toward the United States, is producing dividends in terms of concessions from Israel.

The bickering between Moscow and Cairo is as old as the love-hate relationship which they first established more than 20 years ago, but there is less love in it now than there ever was. There were other opportunities when the friction between the two could have been used to promote a peace settlement in the Middle East, but they remained unexploited. Will they remain so this time?

WASHINGTON.—A Communist rocket, fired with the intent of killing civilians in the capital of Cambodia, exploded in a school and slaughtered a score of children.

Shocking pictures of the bodies of the children appeared on nightly television news, and on front pages, bringing all the horror of war once again into the American living room.

Had the rocket been supplied by U.S. aid, or fired by recipients of U.S. aid, the anguished uproar would have been heard in the halls of Congress and in every cranny of the land to "stop the killing" and deny the murdering attackers one more round of ammunition.

Turn Away

But it was a Communist rocket, financed in Peking or Moscow and launched by the Khmer Rouge, who are trying to overthrow a non-Communist government. Therefore, after a humanitarian voice of pain, the reaction here is muted. We shudder and turn away.

That is because we are bored with Southeast Asia's endless warfare, frustrated by our inability to end it once and for all; a large congressional group now seriously proposes to let it end by cutting off supplies to America's allies so that they will lose and be quiet.

They tell us that our allies are at fault for the killing that comes with their continued resistance to overthrow; that our word is our bond, and the United States is somehow to blame for the continuance of warfare, since we are unwilling to dictate a surrender; that our allies are more evil than the enemy they are fighting.

That final assertion—that President Thieu is a "corrupt dictator" unworthy of our aid—is made by longtime doves with a vested interest in his downfall, because they predicted his collapse the moment we pulled our troops out of Vietnam. But there he stands, two years later, an obstacle to takeover by North Vietnam and—worse yet—a reproach to those who were so certain he had no indigenous support.

One basic fact stares us in the face: There are no South Vietnamese troops killing anybody in North Vietnam; there are over 100,000 North Vietnamese troops fighting today in South Vietnam.

It is still the South that is defending itself from sustained attack from the North.

Forget about that, says a

The Narrow Issues

By James Reston

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—It is hard to cross America from Massachusetts to California these gloomy days without feeling a lot better about the strength of the nation.

The big jet planes, of course, are deceptive. After their struggle off the runways, and occasional shudder through the clouds, they vault the Appalachians, the Great Plains and the Rockies. In the process, they eliminate all sense of speed or danger, and temporarily obliterate the slums and the ugliness of life.

Under a powder of snow down below, everything seems more beautiful than it really is. In this sense, these big jet planes are the worst of vehicles for a reporter. They are much less accurate than the old railroad trains that ran through the back-sides, junkyards and sooty chimneys of the old decaying cities. They are also much less revealing than the old transcontinental highways, which touched the life of the villages and the small towns.

The Big Jets

But something has to be said for the big jets. If the past of America today is to use and control power to recognize its possibilities and its limitations, and also to see life in the wider perspectives of history, the big planes tell us something, not only about the transportation but the philosophy of the nation.

At 37,000 feet, they remind us that we are a continental nation. They see its scope and mastery, its achievements, its growth, its spreading and glittering communities in the night. These are also part of America. They give us a vision of the nation's achievements and as the planes come down over the Rockies and wheel over the expanding suburbs of Los Angeles, and finally rush down into the airport—now a vast city in itself—they bring us to a different and more narrow world.

On the ground, everything is suddenly different. The scope of the nation is lost in commerce. Everything is more narrow and physical. There is a struggle for luggage, and for cabs. The loudspeakers are announcing specific flights or calling for lost passengers, and the newspapers on the stands are announcing the latest developments and potential disasters.

Thus, everything now seems more narrow, physical and mathematical, the story is in the headlines.

Denouncing

Henry Kissinger, we are told, is now denouncing the hardliners in Israel. Sen. Jackson is denouncing Kissinger in Washington. Walter Cronkite is saying that three cents were gained on the Big Board. Bill Russell is refusing to enter the basketball Hall of Fame, and President Ford,

off in Texas and Kansas, is stating that the Congress is plugging politics with the economy and that it will implement rationing over his dead body.

Once on the ground, here Riverside, the picture is part of this narrower view. It is a low natural, citrus-grove, surrounded by hills, but the main highway have been taken over by stations with soaring steel towers higher than church steeples, a hamburger stand without number. The newspapers and the new University of California Riverside struggle for attention, but the big McDonald's "M" and the other commercial signs dominate the landscape.

This contrast between the narrow preoccupations and the wide yearnings of American life is one of the most interesting aspects of our condition today. The politicians and the papers of the television are talking about mathematical things: double-digit inflation, double-digit unemployment, etc.

George Meany of the AFL-CIO says unemployment is going 10 per cent by the spring. So, says the President. The press is arguing about who is to blame for the inflation, which is to have taxes on imported goods or rationing, or who is ahead in the race for the presidency.

But most of the issues under discussion are narrow and contentious, and the questions here at the University of California in Riverside seem to be limited to old issues about the past, the shortcomings of Nixon, Mr. Ford, the press, churches, and the mathematical prospects of the presidential candidates of 1976.

Name a Direction

As E.B. White once remarked in another "pesky" period, "our nation's life, most of the special matters people now discuss are pressing, but they are not in a steady direction, do not name a direction, they get me up in the morning, pull on my marching boots."

In short, the issues under discussion here in Riverside or even in Washington continue to be narrow issues, grounded in the politics of the moment, but lacking the perspective of the history and power and geography of the nation. Somehow, we have to see on the ground the possibilities rather than the impossibilities of the problems of the present time.

But, in a way, the power achievement of the nation can be seen, at least fleetingly, in the Time perspective of the simple is deceptive, but there is a vision of the future from a great height and so far none of the candidates have been able to see a nation's problems in relation to its grandeur.

Indochina: Sticking With It

By William Safire

wary majority; America did its bit. If the South Vietnamese cannot defend themselves by themselves now, we cannot be expected to support them forever. That goes for the Cambodians as well.

Misleading

Foolishly, responsible officials in the United States repeat the light-at-the-end-of-the-tunnel argument; just another year's aid, just a billion or so more, and we'll win. That's misleading, as is President Ford's desperate promise to end all aid in three years, no matter what.

We should know by now that Communist aggressors, financed and supplied from outside, are prepared to fight on for decades until they have won. The non-Communist majority in these countries seems prepared to fight on just as grimly for just as long, provided we match the supplies from outside. Our allies may be weary, but they are not bored; shall we now tell them we are no longer willing to match the Soviet contribution to their enemies, and they should plan for defeat?

Moreover, there is the possibility that we will be embarrassed by the severity of the local consequences of Communist victory. This is that hoary chestnut, the "bloodbath argument." When Nelson Rockefeller raised it recently, he was roundly denounced by people who are absolutely certain that no wholesale executions will follow Communist victory. Such certainty must be comforting, since it runs contrary to much experience.

The reason why the United States should continue aid to the people fighting Communist take-over is because we are on the side of human freedom. Not because we lost 50,000 men in Vietnam, or because the Congress is too stupid to see the difference between a Communist and a non-Communist, or because our support tells the world that our word to our allies is at least as good as the Soviets' to theirs.

Why are we so afraid to help others defend themselves against Communist-sponsored aggression is the right thing to do. Costly, painful, nerve-racking, and when Mr. Thieu falls from power, infuriating—but essentially moral.

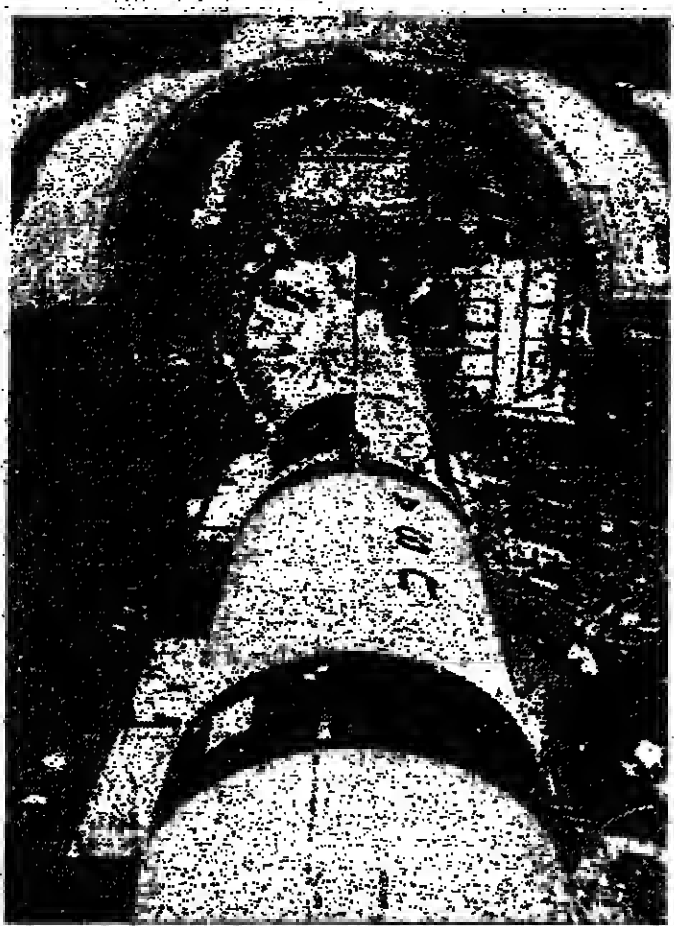
Helping Allies

The measure of U.S. success is not in making peace since the Communists want victory and peace, but in helping its allies continue to resist as long as the pressure is on.

As Sen. Jackson begins his waffle on Vietnam, just as Senator Percy finds it expedient to waver in support of Israel, we ought to ask ourselves what kind of people we are becoming. Do we stand ready to help all our allies, or do we stand ready to help them go hang after a certain length of time?

Much more is at stake here than the fate of one regime, the expenditure of several hundred millions, or the justification of past positions. Either America will remain a strong force against worldwide totalitarianism or she will turn inward and head downward.

مكتبة الشهاب



BIG ONE—Soviet and U.S. spacemen, whose white hats are dots around the base of the rocket, are dwarfed by the Saturn IB rocket during a visit to the Vertical Assembly Building at Cape Canaveral. The rocket will carry three U.S. astronauts to an orbital rendezvous with the Russians in July.

'Military Power, If Needed'

Truman Approved Secret Plan To Halt Italian Communists

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UPI).—The State Department has just published documents showing that in 1948 President Harry S. Truman was so concerned over a possible Communist take-over in Italy that he approved a top-secret recommendation that the United States "make full use of its political, economic and, if necessary, military power" to prevent it.

The latest volume of the Foreign Relations of the United States series, "Western Europe, 1948," contains highly classified National Security Council reports that were designed to help the pro-Western government of Premier Alcide De Gasperi turn back the Communists in the April 1948 elections.

Absent from the volume, however, are any references to the role played by the newly formed Central Intelligence Agency in carrying out its National Security Council assignments.

It has been reported in non-official publications that the CIA was authorized to help finance the political and information campaigns of anti-Communist forces in this period.

Deletions Noted

There are unexplained deletions in the National Security Council reports as published by the State Department volume that suggest they may refer to these secret activities.

For instance, in a National Security Council report of Feb. 10, 1948, there are eight specific action recommendations listed. The fifth, ended with a deletion, said: "Actively combating Communist propaganda in Italy by an effective U.S. information program and by all other practicable means."

Another report of March 8, 1948, recommends "with a deletion: 'Continue efforts, by all feasible means, to detach the Italian left-wing Socialists from the Communists.'"

The same report recommends, with an additional deletion: "Continue to assist the Christian Democrats and other selected anti-Communist parties."

William Franklin, director of the State Department's historical office, declined to discuss what had been deleted.

He did volunteer, however, the following:

"It has been agreed that we cannot cover in the foreign relations series clandestine operations, covert intelligence reports, or any matters having to do with secret weapons or nuclear programs other than those that could be specifically declassified."

Mr. Franklin said that this policy was agreed upon so that crucial documents that might otherwise be denied publication could be published, with deletions.

For historians of the postwar period, understanding the role of the CIA and other intelligence agencies is important to know how American foreign policy was made and carried out.

In Italy, in 1948, for instance, the CIA has been reported to have played a significant role as part of the overall American effort to support the De Gasperi government.

In the latest issue of Foreign Affairs Quarterly, for instance, Harry Rositzke, a former CIA official, said that "in 1948, spurred by the Communist take-over in Czechoslovakia and the Italian political crisis, the National Security Council gave the CIA the

Cosmos-708 Aloft
MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-708, the latest in its series of unmanned earth satellites, Tass said.

Armenians Said to Betray Communism

Corruption Charged By New Party Head

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The recently appointed Communist party chief of Armenia has castigated his fellow Armenians for having forsaken Communist goals to pursue private enterprise and profit in nearly every sphere of life in the Soviet republic.

Speaking at a closed plenum of the Armenian Communist party's central committee, Karen Demirchyan lashed out at what he termed rampant "embezzlement of Socialist property, abuse of official position, bribe-taking, influence peddling, speculation, privilege, hoodlomanism and other negative manifestations" in Armenia.

His scathing indictment cited "serious shortcomings" and "crude violations of plan discipline" throughout the Armenian economy.

The speech, delivered in Yerevan on Jan. 30, indicated that the Communist party had virtually lost control of the economic and social life of the Caucasian republic and faced a difficult task in trying to reimpose its authority.

Mr. Demirchyan, who assumed his post in November, blamed the party apparatus for having tolerated such widespread abuses. He replaced Anton Kochinyan, who was officially reported to have requested his own retirement. But Mr. Demirchyan alluded to a shake-up in the bureaucracy, saying that one top official, V.S. Danyan, had "deprived himself of the right to head the Ministry of Internal Affairs."

Absorbed in 1920

The speech, which was printed in the Feb. 3 issue of the Armenian party newspaper Kommunist, showed Moscow's exasperation with the free-wheeling, independent attitude that other Soviets have attributed to the Armenians since their absorption into the Soviet Union in 1920.

The party secretary offered statistics to disclose how plans for industrial output and productivity were chronically underfulfilled in key sectors of the economy. He complained that the state plan resolved the problem simply by altering their plan downward, "then overfulfill it and march in the ranks of the vanguard."

Production quality was so low that only 4 or 5 per cent of goods manufactured in Armenia were awarded the Soviet state seal of quality. Last year, he said, 138 products were so shoddily made that they had to be taken out of production. But the quality of consumer goods, he went on, were often sold on the side at speculative prices.

Mr. Demirchyan also discussed corruption. Last year, he charged, nearly 260,000 rubles (\$350,000 at the 1974 exchange rate) in goods were pilfered from a state factory in Yerevan, while similar misfeasance in two knitted-wear plants ran to \$160,000 and \$50,000.

At a fuel depot in the region of Yain, he alleged, "a gang of plunderers headed by the director" tried to conceal their embezzlement of state fuel by staging a reservoir leak of 500 metric tons of gasoline that cost the state over \$84,000.

Mr. Demirchyan asserted that corruption also reached into the courts and prosecutor's offices, the medical profession, where drugs were said to have been diverted for speculation, and educational institutes, where grades and diplomas were allegedly falsified.

He complained that construction targets had not been met in any year of the current five-year plan and charged that sports facilities, private houses, green spaces were being built while schools, kindergartens and hospitals were ignored.

There would be a wider choice of subjects in secondary education and a greater balance between science and arts subjects. The aim is to introduce the new system by September, 1976.

French Cabinet Proposes Major School Reforms

PARIS, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government today presented the outlines of far-reaching educational reforms aimed at eliminating all social differences from nursery school to university.

The reforms—the result of more than 1,000 hours of inter-ministerial discussions—were presented at today's Cabinet meeting. The reforms are the most important in education this century, government spokesman André Rosol said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the structural reforms were aimed at developing an egalitarian education system, particularly for the children of manual workers.

The reforms include further development of state kindergartens, lowering the entry age into primary schools from 6 to 5 and organizing identical educational programs for all pupils during their first two years of secondary school.

There would be a wider choice of subjects in secondary education and a greater balance between science and arts subjects. The aim is to introduce the new system by September, 1976.

Usual Sites of Shot-Injection Challenged by Doctors' Study

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT).—European and American doctors have made a surprising new observation that challenges traditional concepts about the conventional medical practice of injecting drugs into the muscles of the arms and buttocks.

The doctors have reported that the amount of drug that reaches the blood depends on which muscle is injected. More of some injected drugs get into the blood faster when shots are given into the muscles of the arm compared with jabs into the buttocks.

Although the results are not expected to apply to injections of all drugs, experts said that the new findings could eventually help determine into which part of the anatomy physicians and nurses should inject many drugs, particularly those given under emergency conditions.

Route for Medication

Doctors have long known that how a drug is given is crucial in determining the medication's effect on the body. Many drugs can be injected but not swallowed. Some drugs can be injected into muscles but are considered too dangerous to inject into veins.

Other drugs are prescribed only as pills. Some medications can be given both by needle and as pills. Each day, thousands of patients get injections for treatment of a vast array of diseases. Intramuscular injection is such a common practice that doctors and nurses have taken for granted that it makes no difference into which set of muscles they choose to stick the needle.

Reports in several medical journals now suggest that differences in the part of the anatomy chosen might help explain a well-known medical phenomenon—the great variation that exists among patients in response to a drug.

In choosing the intramuscular route, doctors have always considered as equal alternatives the deltoid muscle in the arm, the vastus lateralis over the hip and the gluteus maximus in the buttock. Whatever the site, doctors and nurses take care to avoid hitting blood vessels and nerves that could be damaged by a needle.

The practice has been based on tradition, not scientific studies. One of the few systematic investigations on what influence the intramuscular injection site has on a drug's action in the body has been reported in the current issue of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics by Dr. Eleanor Evans and her colleagues at the Medical College of Virginia.

The Richmond doctors found that differences in blood flow through various muscles were great enough to affect the rate of absorption and the peak concentration of drugs in the blood after intramuscular injections.

In recent years, doctors have come to rely on the peak blood levels of drugs more than the total dose in writing some prescriptions.



FREE RIDE—Young desert fox with big ears and light yellow fur is new attraction at the Duisburg Zoo in West Germany as he rides around on zoo keeper's back.

But Future Is Dubious

Hippies Form 'Free State' in Copenhagen

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12.—Johnny Petersen stood at the door of his shack, a bottle of beer in his hand, and surveyed the land from underneath a hang-over.

Other than the fact that his Norwegian girlfriend had been busted and expelled for possession of hashish, he had little to complain about. He had a cost-free roof over his head, and even running hot water which, to all appearances, he made spare use of.

Mr. Petersen is a resident of the "Free State of Christiania," the name given by its inhabitants to a 30-acre military barracks in the middle of the Danish capital. When the army moved out in 1971, the hippies began to move in. Today, they live and work there. In virtually every respect, Christiania is a state within a state.

Christiania has 500 to 700 permanent residents, although the number more than doubles every summer when other similarly minded people wander in from all over Europe and the United States. They are privileged people who pay no taxes in this overtaxed country. They come and go as they please, and the great majority live and work inside the old barracks.

Paradise Threatened But the existence of this particular form of paradise is now threatened. The Social Democratic party, which was in power when Christiania was launched, looked with friendly eyes upon the project, and even labelled it a "social experiment."

Now, the Social Democrats are out, and Premier Poul Hartling of the Liberal party, supported by the Copenhagen municipality, thought the whole thing was a eyesore. He wanted to close Christiania and a target date of April, 1976, was set for moving everyone out.

However, Mr. Hartling also has resigned and the Danish political outlook is uncertain.

Miloslav Seeman, Pioneer Speech Therapist, Dies

PRAGUE, Feb. 12 (AP).—Prof. Miloslav Seeman, 83, the founder of comprehensive speech therapy known as phoniatrics, died yesterday, the news agency Ceteka reported today.

Prof. Seeman, who founded in Prague the only phoniatrics clinic in the world, defined the science as a branch of medicine dealing with the physiology of the voice, speech and hearing.

A Union of European Phoniatricians was set up in 1971 under the scientist's influence. He was elected honorary chairman.

Prof. Seeman, the author of more than 130 works, was known for his treatment of stuttering. He was an outspoken critic of forcing left-handed children to use the right hand.

His clinic became known to speech therapists throughout the world. His comprehensive system is applied in all the East European countries and increasingly in the West—in Scandinavia, West Germany, Italy and Spain.

Vincent Guillot

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT).—Vincent Guillot, 80, who retired in 1962 as Shedd professor of French language and literature at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., died Sunday in his home here. He had been director of the Middlebury (Vt.) College summer school of French from 1947 to 1962 and president of the Federation of the Alliance Française for the United States from 1963 to 1964.

R. John Matthew

PARIS, Feb. 12 (NYT).—R. John Matthew, director emeritus of the Swiss Briar College Junior year in France program, died recently, the college's Paris office announced. Mr. Matthew helped establish the college's year-in-France program and served as its director from 1952 until his retirement in 1972.

Larry Crosby

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12 (AP).—Larry Crosby, 70, older brother of singer Bing Crosby, died today. Mr. Crosby, who devoted most of his attention to the Bing Crosby Golf Tournament, entered a hospital a week ago.

Rebels Shell Phnom Penh, Killing 10 and Wounding 33

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 12 (AP).—Khmer Rouge rebels shelled the center of Phnom Penh with captured U.S.-made 105-mm artillery today, killing 10 persons and wounding 33, police sources said. Three of the high-explosive, 25-pound projectiles scored direct hits of the huge central market, where hundreds of vendors and Chinese residents were celebrating Tet, the lunar new year.

Meanwhile, insurgents shelled a government convoy on the Mekong River and, for the first time, captured a U.S.-made, 155-mm howitzer from one of two vessels which went aground in the attack.

Government planes bombed both vessels after they were abandoned in an effort to destroy two howitzers being transported from the capital to the Neak Luong Naval Base, but only one of the guns was hit.

A 155-mm howitzer can fire a shell nine miles with deadly accuracy, according to U.S. Army equipment tables.

Insurgent forces control the lower two-thirds of the 80-mile Mekong shipping channel. They have mined that stretch of the river and have 10,000 troops there. The Khmer Rouge claimed today that its forces sank or damaged 55 government supply ships between Jan. 20 and Feb. 8.

Government forces were reported massing in Neak Luong for an attempt to dislodge the rebels from strategic points on the river.

Meanwhile, a U.S. official reported that the doubling of an airlift to Phnom Penh, from 10 to 20 flights a day by a U.S.-financed civilian company, Bird Air, had gone into effect. Huge C-130 transports, capable of carrying 15 tons each, now fly into Pochentong Airport around the clock from Thailand.

In South Vietnam, fighting dropped to the lowest level of the two-month Communist offensive as the country observed the second day of Tet.

The Saigon command reported 33 rocket and mortar attacks and three ground attacks during the 24-hour period ending at dawn today.

Lt. Col. Do Viet, deputy chief spokesman for the command, said the fighting level was the lowest since Dec. 4, two days before the Communist command launched its dry-season offensive.

80th SALT Meeting Is Held in Geneva

GENEVA, Feb. 12 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for one hour and 45 minutes today in the 80th meeting of the second round of the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT II). The next meeting was scheduled for Feb. 18. Details were not revealed. The two chief negotiators, Alexander Johnson of the United States and Vladimir Semenov, also held a private meeting today.

King's Ransom
12 years old
A distinctly superior SCOTCH

"Love your letters—if only they could talk"

LONG DISTANCE IS THE NEXT BEST THING TO BEING THERE.
"A call to the U.S.A. costs less than you think."

SWEDEN

In a Restaurateur's Library

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (Herald Tribune)—Tore Wretman is caterer royal and culinary advisor to the king, perpetual secretary of the Swedish Academy of Gastronomy and ruler of a restaurant empire including internationally known temples such as the Operakällaren, the Riche, the Teatergrillen and the Stallmästaregården. His library isn't impressive in size compared with professional libraries.

But the 2,900-odd volumes, hidden away in a small room, three floors above the Riche, cover some 2,000 years of culinary culture and kitchen lore.

A browser may find out from Aelius Coelius—in a 1541 parchment reprint of what is believed to be the oldest existing cookbook in the world—upon what meat the Caesars liked to feed. Coelius left no other tricks, but scholars tend to believe that he was a Roman gourmet and bon vivant in the days of the Emperor Tiberius (AD 14-37).

Athenaeus the Egyptian reports some two centuries later—in a 1558 reprint of Vol. XV of his 30-volume "Dionysophrastarum"—on the stove-side manners of the table-side mores of the 2nd-century Greeks.

Both books were published in Lugdunum or Lugdunum, better known today as Lyons and better yet as the more or less undisputed culinary capital of Europe.

The six volumes of "Opera di M. Bartolomeo Scappi, Cuoco Secreto di Papa Pio Quinto" (Venice, c. 1570) make up, Mr. Wretman points out, "a veritable encyclopedia of Renaissance cooking at its best." Most interesting, perhaps is Vol. IV.

"In a 150-page gastronomic calendar, we learn about the menus of the changing seasons."

said Mr. Wretman, "and some of them seem overwhelming. The banquet celebrating the anniversary of the election of Pope Pius V in January, 1568, included more than 60 courses. In an appendix to this volume, Mr. Scappi lists the provisions needed by a great prince about to undertake a journey, and we may safely assume that the prince suffered from neither hunger nor thirst."

Vol. V concerns pastry. Vol. VI is a manual on food and herbs for convalescents.

Mr. Wretman's library "naturally" contains the full range of editions of J.A. Brillat-Savarin's "Physiologie du Goût" from the original 1826 print to the 1951 Flammarion luxury volume. But his prize possession is a vellum manuscript entitled "Arte della Cucina," most likely written in the late 1300s by that elusive fellow Anon, who at the time apparently inhabited Southern Italy.

"Whoever he was," said Mr. Wretman, "I believe he was a professional. He wrote in Italian, not in the Latin used by the amateur connoisseurs. And it is remarkable to note how long the steady have been with us: Lasagne, gnocci, fried octopus and squid, pizza and chicken pie. We haven't been able to come up with too many improvements through the centuries that separate Mr. Anon and me. I would even subscribe to his recipe for 'blanchemandere,' though I'd probably list it in the menu as 'blanchmange'."

Family Court

Mr. Wretman, now 58, started his professional career when several of his high-school teachers decided that he was unsuited for higher learning in the form of, say, algebra and irregular foreign verbs. A family court decided to send him to see—the traditional way of disposing of a wayward offspring—but the sentence was changed to the nearest kitchen ("At least the little misfit will be properly fed") which happened to be Stockholm's fine old Continental Hotel (not to be confused with the new Continental, a concrete cigar box in the same location).

Young Wretman scrubbed pots and pans, peeled potatoes, and sliced carrots and cucumbers and

Tore Wretman, caterer royal and advisor to the King of Sweden.



liked it. He moved rapidly via the kitchen stove and the dining room of the Continental to the prestigious spot behind the Opera Bar. In the early 1930s, he bought a one-way ticket to Paris and Maxim's.

"That is where my bibliophilia started," said Mr. Wretman. "In my off-hours I'd stroll along the boulevards, checking out the bookstalls for cookbooks and gastronomic literature. I realized that I had a lot to learn that couldn't be readily picked up behind pots and pans."

"Now, bibliophilia is something that grows on you," Mr. Wretman continued. "It is dangerous advice. Once I had started there was no way of stopping. I couldn't read all of them, and I still can't—my Latin, my Greek and my middle high German aren't really of academy standards—but I like the feel of a leather-bound volume, the texture of vellum and parchment, to look at a chapter-head vignette and an elaborate initial."

"It is remarkable," said Mr. Wretman, how prices can fluctuate in the cookbook trade. "Le Pastissier François" by F.F. de la Varenne, published in 1655 by Elsevier, commanded a price of 10 sous. In 1878 it was sold at a Paris auction for 10,000 gold francs. I picked up one of the 30 copies known to exist for a mere 2,400 Swedish crowns in the 1950s. A year ago I was offered the same book from Breslau's in London for 15,000 deutsche-marks. The volume is back to the 1878 rate, it appears."

Mr. Wretman moved on from Maxim's to new pastures, such as Kempinski's in Berlin, the Waldorf Astoria in New York, Claridge's in London. He returned to Sweden in the '40s, with

the intention of starting a gastronomic revolution.

The climate was right. The Swedish cuisine, marked by two wartime periods of shortages and a depression in between, was indeed in need of rejuvenation. With financial backing from be-lievers he acquired old Riche, an elegant, though somewhat moth-eaten eatery, in the mid-'40s. Standard fare for a Swede at the time was meatballs (in cream sauce), manor house beef (in cream sauce), or salt herring (in cream sauce). The standard drink to go with the pickled herring opener was aquavit. Standard bread was *knäcke*, dark, heavily sweetened rye.

Salt and pepper were about the only seasonings in common kitchen use. Mr. Wretman introduced outlandish herbs like oregano, basil and rosemary. He developed a national taste for wine and a type of French bread known as the *baguette*. The latter was quickly renamed *pain riche* by the press and amateur gastronomes are still arguing whether the "riche" means enriched bread or bread from the Riche. He introduced fish recipes from Brittany and Britain. He is even credited with having introduced the hamburger.

"It seemed to me at the time that the Swedes were caught in a routine," said Mr. Wretman. "We needed innovations. I tried to provide them, with some degree of success."

Swedish Dishes Disappear

The degree of success by the early '60s, frightened even Mr. Wretman. The old-fashioned Swedish *husmankost*—officially translated by a Swedish Foreign Ministry official as *cuisine bourgeoise*, for lack of a proper En-

glish word—was about to disappear. Flams, pastasami and sweet-and-sour pork were spreading like wildfire across the land, crowding out the national cuisine.

Mr. Wretman began experimenting and started, in the early '60s, a campaign to make Swedes rediscover peas-and-pork and Baltic herring fried over embers. He succeeded again. In the '70s, a *buffet med lön* carries as much prestige at a credit card business luncheon as a portion of *osso bucco*.

"We needed the foreign influx," said Mr. Wretman, "but not at the price of forgetting our own national culinary heritage. A thing like *pytt-i-panna* (hash) can be a delicacy if properly prepared."

Mr. Wretman doesn't handle his books, he fondles them. "Look at the vignette," he said, showing a copy of Brillat-Savarin's "Meditations," and an illustration from "Liber Rariorum Comedorum" (c. 1490). "I use them on my menus and I hope I don't break any copyright laws."

"The library means a great deal to me," said Mr. Wretman, "and it means a great deal to my collaborators. It gives us all a perspective on our profession, a sense of pride as we play our trade."

"Grimod de la Reyniere wrote an aphorism in his 'Mamel des Amphitryons' (1808). 'Mr. Wretman said, "to the effect that a restaurant man who can't carve or serve is to be compared to an illiterate owner of a beautiful library."

"I believe that I can cook and carve and serve," continued Mr. Wretman, "but my book-learning is somewhat lacking. I'll make up for that when I retire. I'll learn Greek, Latin and archaic Italian and really read my books."

A Moscow Status Symbol—Tutors

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW (Herald Tribune)—The specter of private enterprise is haunting the Moscow high school system.

Throughout the capital, it seems, high school seniors seeking admission to crowded university-level institutions are paying relatively large sums to private tutors to teach them how to pass examinations. The success of the tutors is apparently an annoying education official. It has also produced a new status symbol perhaps equal to the car and refrigerator: Parents now boast about their children's tutors and how much they cost an hour. Several hundred tutors are apparently working with thousands of hopeful students here.

This increasingly popular way of coping with the system is evidently so successful that it is being suggested that public education officials have something to learn from the tutors, who apparently operate on the edge of the law.

A Criticism

All this is known to parents of teen-aged Muscovites, but the first serious criticism of private tutoring, which has been growing rapidly in the past few years, appeared recently in an article in *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, the youth newspaper. The prominently placed article complained, in effect, that paying rubles for extra learning was an affront to the free public education system.

Particularly, the tutoring was said to destroy the confidence of students in themselves and the public system. Perhaps worse, it works to the disadvantage of students in rural areas who are already having a relatively more difficult time gaining entrance to higher-level institutions. Nevertheless, the article said, educators should look into the private cramming and consider imitating its emphasis on individual attention for students.

The Muscovite way of cramming, as described in the newspaper, is a rush for rubles as well as for learning. Would-be tutors have hope-inspiring advertisements printed and pasted up on billboards. The ads sometimes promise that the student does not have to pay "unless you pass the test." The catch is that pass-

ing the test is often not enough and students who pass but with a relatively low mark are still required to pay.

The usual rate is the equivalent of \$3.40 an hour and a full, seven-month cram course in, say, mathematics, can cost \$340. This is about two months pay for an average Soviet citizen.

Most of the hundred of Moscow tutors apparently are qualified in their fields, and are gifted public relations operators and administrators. One tutor was said to have signed up more than \$6,000 worth of crammers

after delivering a fiery lecture to 500 young Muscovites.

The tutors were said to be wary of inquiring adults, presumably because they could be tax officials. The income must be declared. To make themselves somewhat difficult to trace and tax, the tutors often list only their phone numbers on their ads and they rent special apartments for their classes, rather than have them at home. Their grandfathers and grandmothers, in some cases, act as secretaries at the makeshift schools.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (Herald Tribune)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"The Dog Bep. Away," a play by a Franciscan friar, Brother Jonathan, is getting an "expert helping hand" from the Ensemble Studio Theater, which, as Clive Barnes points out, is one of the "most ambitious" of the new off-off-Broadway theater groups. Barnes finds Brother Jonathan's work more of a dramatic essay than a play but "it has fiber to it." About the "difficulties of being a monk, the difficulties of being professionally good," the play is a confrontation between three monks—young, middle-aged and old—who live in the gatehouse of a large estate owned by Franciscans. Brother William, the middle-aged leader, has a dog which "has gone away to breed." The youngest monk, David, is tempted to do likewise. The dialogue "rings true," Barnes says. The staging by Kert Landell is "most apt" and Curt Dempsie's direction is sensitive. The cast is "first-class," with Joseph Ponszewski as the restless David, Josef Sommer as William and John Wardell as the eldest monk.

"Hugbie," by Eugene O'Neill, and "Duet," by David Scott Milton, at The John Golden Theater, add up to a "fascinating" double bill and offer a tour de force for actor Ben Gazzara, reports Clive Barnes. "Hugbie," the only remaining play from a series written in the forties and destroyed by the author, is a perfect example of O'Neill's philosophy about man's need for illusion. "Celebrat-

ing 'the spirit of man's hopeful failure,' this short piece is set in a seedy hotel in the late twenties. Erle is 'a gambling, womanizing, hard-boozing small shot, with illusions of the big time' who wanders into the hotel where his best friend, Hugbie, was previously the night clerk. As Erle speaks of his dead friend to the replacement (Peter Maloney) it becomes clear that he was a man who made Erle feel 'the way Erle felt he ought to feel.' It was a kind of love," Gazzara is a joy to watch... his toughness is as vulnerable as paper-mâché, yet still has the reality of his own illusion. "Duet" is a serious farce concerned with a paranoid former novelist. Although the second play gets plenty of laughs, "Hugbie" is by far the more memorable of the two. Martin Fiebel's staging of both plays is excellent."

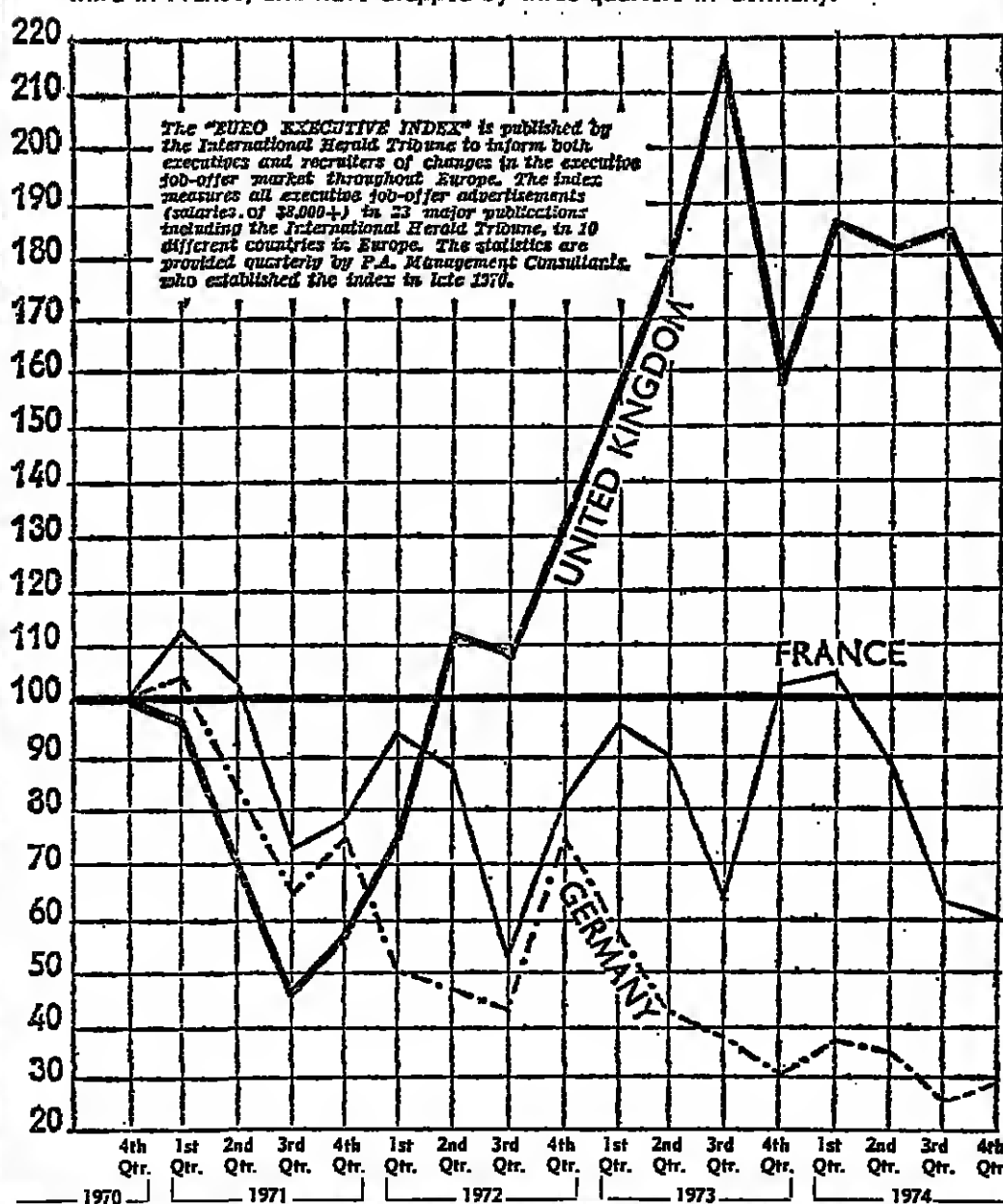
"The Ramayana" is more a "dramatized reading" of the Indian epic than a play. Miss Julia Valdez "presents us with a formidable range of virtuosity in this one-woman show" as she tells the tale of Rama, incarnation of the god Vishnu. Gopal Sharma, poet-critic husband of the narrator, has adapted and simplified the epic into "comprehensible dimensions." Richard F. Shepard says "There is a combination of heroic declamation and introspection, the latter displaying the narrator's powers of interpretation to the full. This honestly fashioned presentation says Shepard, 'will be of particular interest to those who wish to broaden their knowledge of a work that has moved tens of millions in the East.'"

"Hugbie," by Eugene O'Neill, and "Duet," by David Scott Milton, at The John Golden Theater, add up to a "fascinating" double bill and offer a tour de force for actor Ben Gazzara, reports Clive Barnes. "Hugbie," the only remaining play from a series written in the forties and destroyed by the author, is a perfect example of O'Neill's philosophy about man's need for illusion. "Celebrat-

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

FOURTH QUARTER "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" PART II

Relative to the last quarter of 1970 (when index started) published executive job-offers have increased by two-thirds in the U.K., have dropped by a third in France, and have dropped by three-quarters in Germany.



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27, seeks new position in Financial Management or Auditing. 3 years experience in international audit of major U.S. manufacturing firms. U.S. citizen, MBA Finance. Fluent French, knowledge of Spanish. Contact: 6 Castle Close, Warwick, Warwickshire CV34-1JN, England.

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Information Officer

to be responsible for the initiation, production, distribution and promotion of Public Information features, articles and publications as well as "World Health," the magazine of WHO.

Tasks also include stimulating interest of journalists and writers in the work of WHO and promoting outside productions on the Organization.

At least seven years' experience in newspaper or similar work; excellent knowledge of English or French with a good working knowledge of the other language.

Annual salary within range of U.S. \$21,224 to U.S. \$25,704 (after tax); plus various allowances at present starting at U.S. \$9,600. Health insurance and pension fund arrangements.

Interested candidates with required qualifications should write as soon as possible enclosing a brief curriculum vitae and quoting reference VN 74/61H to:

World Health Organization
Personnel 1211 Geneva 27 Switzerland

Only candidates under serious consideration will be contacted.

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Multinational bank with headquarters in N.Y.C. has several openings for experienced operations personnel. Candidates must have first-hand knowledge of international bank operations gained through overseas branch or head office exposure including knowledge of teller operations, centralized accounting functions, loan bookkeeping, letters of credit, collections and other functions of banking operations.

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Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)
7½% Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970
Due March 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1975, \$3,500,000 principal amount of its 7 1/2 Per Cent, 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

1772	3936	8776	9000	9001	10691	1	12585	14351	1860	1783	1865	3145	5017	5018	5019	5020	5021	5022	5023	5024	5025	5026	5027	5028	5029	5030	5031	5032	5033	5034	5035	5036	5037	5038	5039	5040	5041	5042	5043	5044	5045	5046	5047	5048	5049	5050	5051	5052	5053	5054	5055	5056	5057	5058	5059	5060	5061	5062	5063	5064	5065	5066	5067	5068	5069	5070	5071	5072	5073	5074	5075	5076	5077	5078	5079	5080	5081	5082	5083	5084	5085	5086	5087	5088	5089	5090	5091	5092	5093	5094	5095	5096	5097	5098	5099	5100	5101	5102	5103	5104	5105	5106	5107	5108	5109	5110	5111	5112	5113	5114	5115	5116	5117	5118	5119	5120	5121	5122	5123	5124	5125	5126	5127	5128	5129	5130	5131	5132	5133	5134	5135	5136	5137	5138	5139	5140	5141	5142	5143	5144	5145	5146	5147	5148	5149	5150	5151	5152	5153	5154	5155	5156	5157	5158	5159	5160	5161	5162	5163	5164	5165	5166	5167	5168	5169	5170	5171	5172	5173	5174	5175	5176	5177	5178	5179	5180	5181	5182	5183	5184	5185	5186	5187	5188	5189	5190	5191	5192	5193	5194	5195	5196	5197	5198	5199	5200	5201	5202	5203	5204	5205	5206	5207	5208	5209	5210	5211	5212	5213	5214	5215	5216	5217	5218	5219	5220	5221	5222	5223	5224	5225	5226	5227	5228	5229	5230	5231	5232	5233	5234	5235	5236	5237	5238	5239	5240	5241	5242	5243	5244	5245	5246	5247	5248	5249	5250	5251	5252	5253	5254	5255	5256	5257	5258	5259	5260	5261	5262	5263	5264	5265	5266	5267	5268	5269	5270	5271	5272	5273	5274	5275	5276	5277	5278	5279	5280	5281	5282	5283	5284	5285	5286	5287	5288	5289	5290	5291	5292	5293	5294	5295	5296	5297	5298	5299	5300	5301	5302	5303	5304	5305	5306	5307	5308	5309	5310	5311	5312	5313	5314	5315	5316	5317	5318	5319	5320	5321	5322	5323	5324	5325	5326	5327	5328	5329	5330	5331	5332	5333	5334	5335	5336	5337	5338	5339	5340	5341	5342	5343	5344	5345	5346	5347	5348	5349	5350	5351	5352	5353	5354	5355	5356	5357	5358	5359	5360	5361	5362	5363	5364	5365	5366	5367	5368	5369	5370	5371	5372	5373	5374	5375	5376	5377	5378	5379	5380	5381	5382	5383	5384	5385	5386	5387	5388	5389	5390	5391	5392	5393	5394	5395	5396	5397	5398	5399	5400	5401	5402	5403	5404	5405	5406	5407	5408	5409	5410	5411	5412	5413	5414	5415	5416	5417	5418	5419	5420	5421	5422	5423	5424	5425	5426	5427	5428	5429	5430	5431	5432	5433	5434	5435	5436	5437	5438	5439	5440	5441	5442	5443	5444	5445	5446	5447	5448	5449	5450	5451	5452	5453	5454	5455	5456	5457	
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Bonds so selected for redemption will become and be due and payable in United States dollars on March 1, 1975, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. Bonds should be presented for redemption together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If moneys for the redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed are available at the office of Dillon, Read & Co. on the redemption date, interest thereon will cease to accrue from and after such date.

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Ageol. in Munich, Italy.

CORRECTED NOTICE

Good Number 23996 was omitted through inadvertence in advertisement's previous appearances on January 30 and February 6, 1975.

Good Number 20996 which erroneously appeared has not been called.

DILLON FIELD & CO.

Dillon, Read & Co.
Principal Banking Agent

Dated: January 30, 1973

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

11. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 273, 1995, 1033-1034.

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Figure 2

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New Issues

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

February 11, 1976

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(Malmö Kommun)

DM 50,000,000

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New Issue
February 13, 1975

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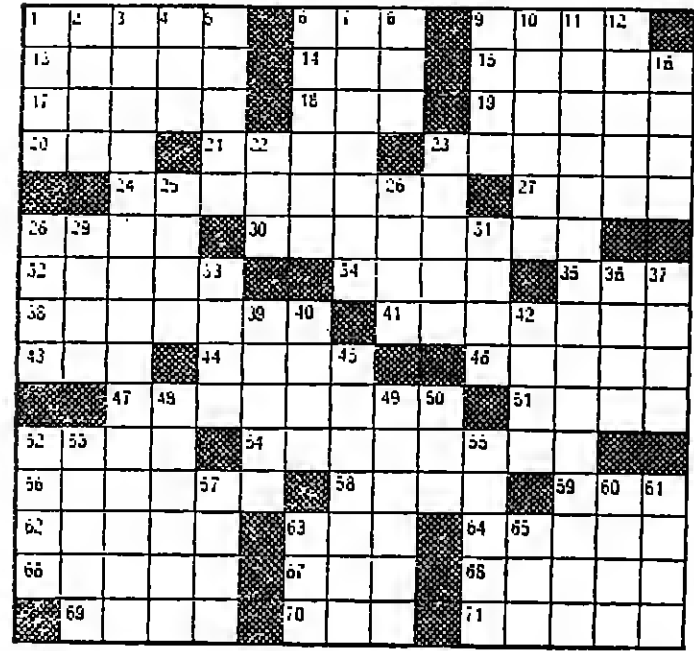
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CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Neighbor of Tibet
6 Make a choice
9 Classified
13 Stevenson
14 —and-dye
17 They —not pass
18 Wood sorrel
19 Pedigree
20 Independence initials
21 Frenzied
23 Greenish film
24 Kiss
27 "Thanks —"
28 Dorothy or Lillian
30 Ross of early song
32 State in India
34 Mesozoic et al.
35 Indonesian islands
36 Gloomy
41 Iroquois Indians
43 Border
44 Very in Paris
45 Skier's place
47 Foe of adulthood
51 News
- DOWN**
- 1 Hebrew prophet about Troy
54 Money that talks
55 Cinnamon bark
58 Admirer
59 Three — match
62 Judge or juror, e.g.
63 French article
64 Dravidian language
66 Lurked
67 Ocean vessel: Abbr.
68 Anoint
69 Singer Ed
70 Fool
71 Against property, i.e. law
1 Poet Ogden
2 Old English letters
3 Greek classic on ideal love
4 Indian mulberry
5 Perfume flower
6 Actor Peter
7 Coal-miner's tool
8 Repeat
9 Mr. Eban
10 Entrance
11 Greek classic
12 "— evil"
16 Islamic law
22 Not talking
23 Kind of pie
25 Coarse tobacco
26 Beginner: Var.
28 Wound
29 That of yours: Lat.
31 Peer Gynt's mother et al.
33 Catcher's need
36 Engrossed
37 Exploits
39 Asian palm
40 Roman despot
42 Corsica, etc., to French
45 Broken-leg supports
48 Early Palestinian
49 Snakes
50 Military man: Abbr.
52 Treads boards
53 Girl's name
55 Soviet range
57 Annoys
60 Shade of green
61 Turkish standard
63 Between Can. and Mex.
65 Mass. cape



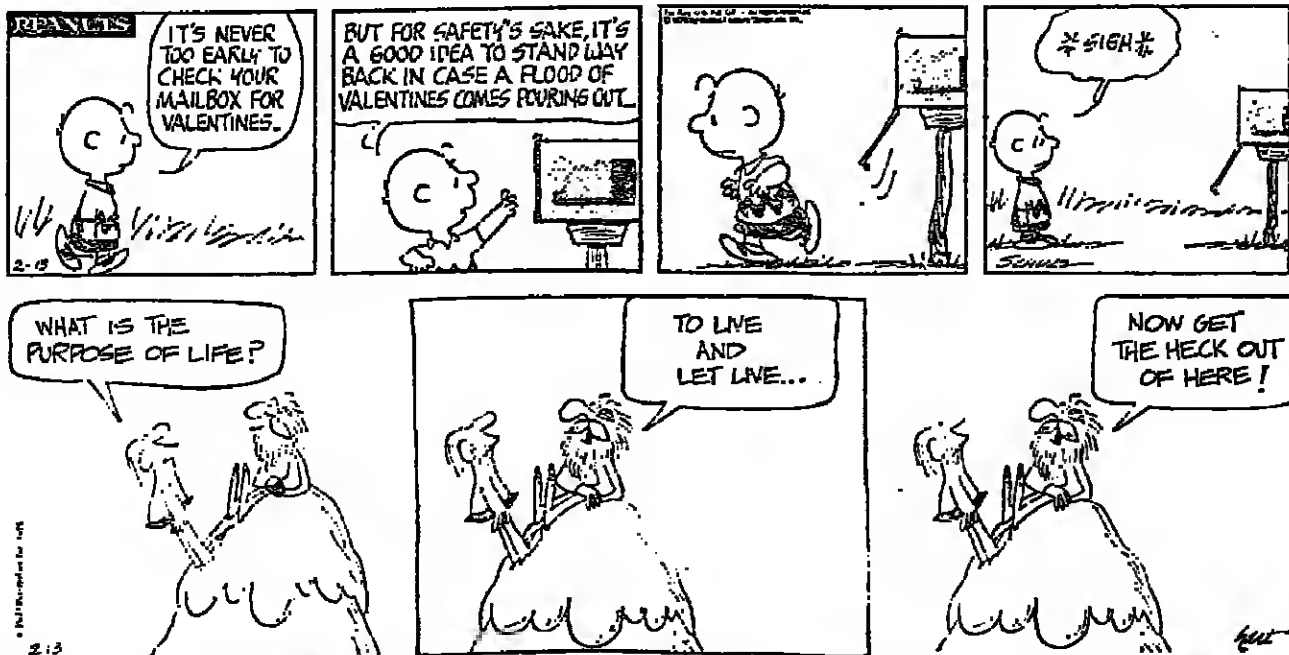
WEATHER

AREA	TEMP	COND
ALABAMA	72	Cloudy
ALASKA	48	Rain
ARIZONA	74	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	72	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	72	Cloudy
COLORADO	72	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	72	Cloudy
DELAWARE	72	Cloudy
FLORIDA	72	Cloudy
GEORGIA	72	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	72	Cloudy
INDIANA	72	Cloudy
IOWA	72	Cloudy
KANSAS	72	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	72	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	72	Cloudy
MAINE	72	Cloudy
MARYLAND	72	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	72	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	72	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	72	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	72	Cloudy
MISSOURI	72	Cloudy
MONTANA	72	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	72	Cloudy
NEVADA	72	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	72	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	72	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	72	Cloudy
NEW YORK	72	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	72	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	72	Cloudy
OHIO	72	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	72	Cloudy
OREGON	72	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	72	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	72	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	72	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	72	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	72	Cloudy
TEXAS	72	Cloudy
UTAH	72	Cloudy
Vermont	72	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	72	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	72	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	72	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	72	Cloudy
WYOMING	72	Cloudy

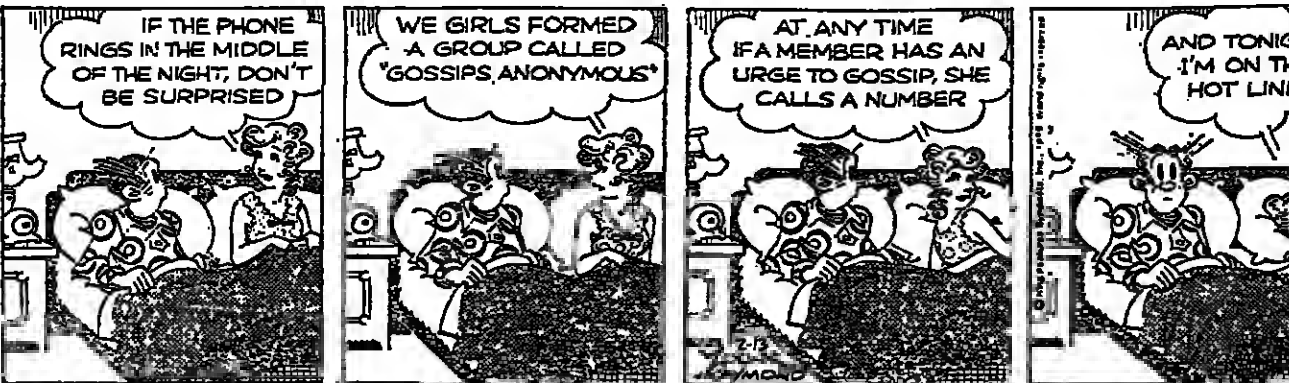
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FUND	PRICE
ALABAMA	72.00
ALASKA	48.00
ARIZONA	74.00
ARKANSAS	72.00
CALIFORNIA	72.00
COLORADO	72.00
CONNECTICUT	72.00
DELAWARE	72.00
FLORIDA	72.00
GEORGIA	72.00
ILLINOIS	72.00
INDIANA	72.00
IOWA	72.00
KANSAS	72.00
KENTUCKY	72.00
LOUISIANA	72.00
MAINE	72.00
MARYLAND	72.00
MASSACHUSETTS	72.00
MICHIGAN	72.00
MINNESOTA	72.00
MISSISSIPPI	72.00
MISSOURI	72.00
MONTANA	72.00
NEBRASKA	72.00
NEVADA	72.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	72.00
NEW JERSEY	72.00
NEW MEXICO	72.00
NEW YORK	72.00
NORTH CAROLINA	72.00
NORTH DAKOTA	72.00
OHIO	72.00
OKLAHOMA	72.00
OREGON	72.00
PENNSYLVANIA	72.00
RHODE ISLAND	72.00
SOUTH CAROLINA	72.00
SOUTH DAKOTA	72.00
TENNESSEE	72.00
TEXAS	72.00
UTAH	72.00
Vermont	72.00
VIRGINIA	72.00
WASHINGTON	72.00
WEST VIRGINIA	72.00
WISCONSIN	72.00
WYOMING	72.00

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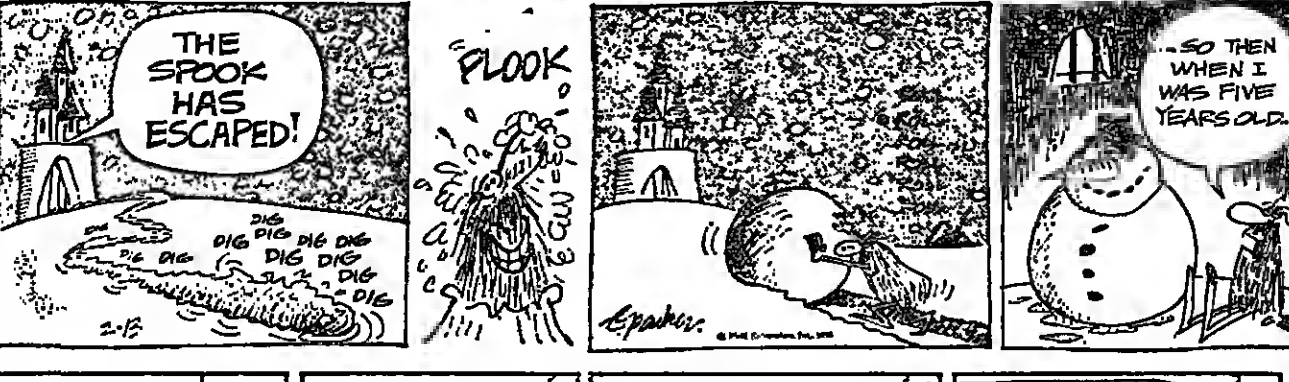
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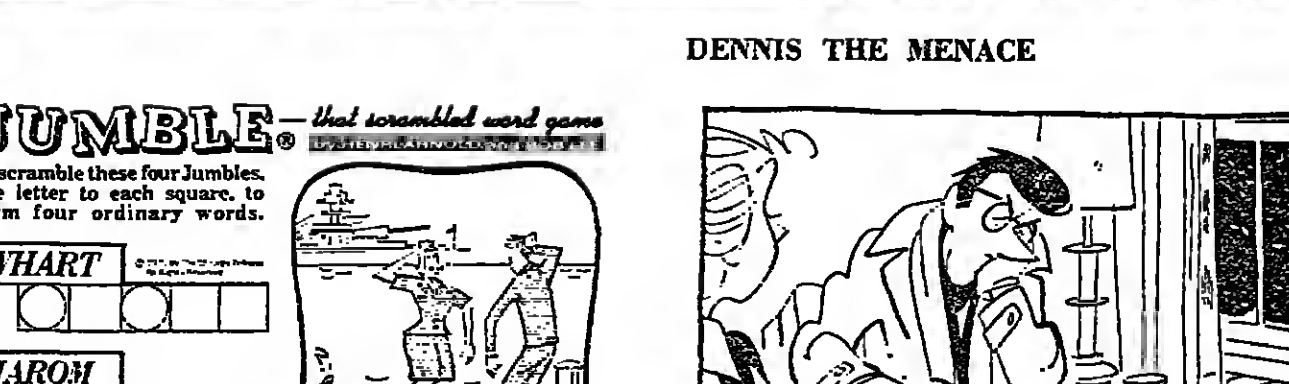
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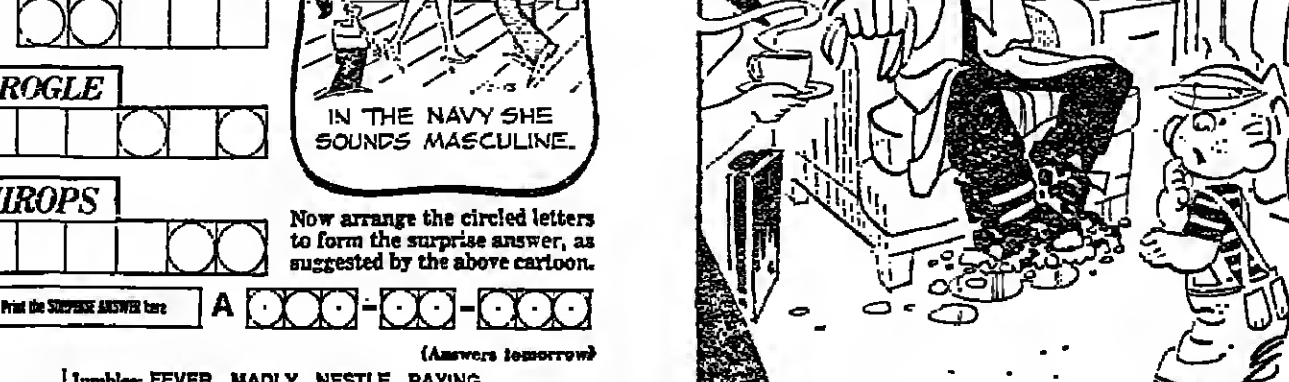
B.ANDY



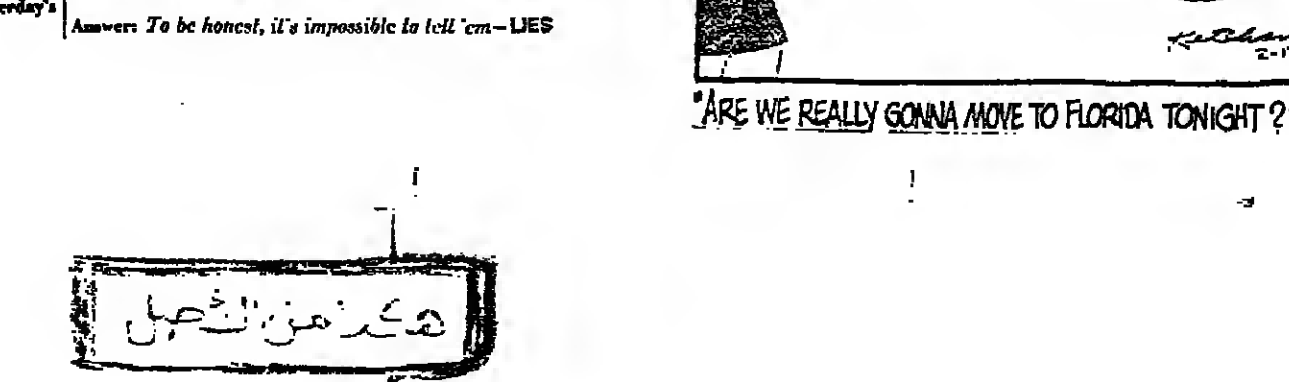
B.ID



B.CAP



B.REX



B.MORGAN



B.KIRBY

BOOKS

FROM KNOW-HOW TO NOWHERE

The Development of American Technology

By Elting E. Morison. Basic Books. 199 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SOONER or later, I'm going to have to tell you that this delightful little book is all about big ideas. So I may as well get it over with at the start. "From Know-How to Nowhere: The Development of American Technology" asks how we developed from a society that in 1800 lacked the technical wherewithal to build even a 26-mile canal between the Charles and Merrimack Rivers, to one that less than two centuries later could put men on the moon without a serious hitch. It wonders what happened to us in the course of that miraculous metamorphosis, why we are suddenly in such trouble, and where we ought to go from here. It tries to locate the role of reason in our future, and of technology itself, and even human beings.

Yet I'm reluctant to describe "From Know-How to Nowhere" as a big-idea book, because it simply doesn't seem like one as you read it. Quite the contrary, it appears preoccupied by relatively tiny questions: How an industrious but humbling group of New Englanders finally figured out how to build the Middlesex Canal. How John B. Jervis, on Rome, N.Y., introduced America's first working steam locomotive in 1833, and then went on to solve the problem of conducting water from the Croton River to New York City.

How John Fritz, of Chester County, Pa., came to design in 1887 the "Three High Rail Mill" for making a better iron road track. And how, between 1900 and 1913 a handful of geniuses in the General Electric laboratories perfected the incandescent light bulb. Questions with solutions in other words; and questions that are positively fun to contemplate, especially if you're worn out with the big unanswered ones.

Moreover, you're having so much fun with Morison's specific cases (he's Killian Professor of History at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology) that you scarcely realize you're learning history. That the stories he tells are all Epiphanies in one form or another, the example of the Middlesex Canal standing for an age when Americans solved technical problems on an i-hoc basis, and when the pools of knowledge that accumulated as a result were

likely to evaporate as soon as a particular problem was solved, and the story of the light-perfection illustrating the re-situation, where the solution problem suggested itself precisely because there were pools of knowledge to draw upon, once you understand what I mean, it's driving at a thesis something went wrong in the process of pool-building—having too good a time with particulars to mind that the big complex ideas he's dealing with.

It's even seductive the way he draws you into the solution, as he is in his final chapter, "Notes on Visions," modestly trying to embrace any grand reduction of the problems that technology now confronts, and recording humble injunctions: "think small" and let "the biological universe... be dead, to fit and serve human dilemmas," and modestly declining point out any connection between his history and his conclusion.

And just as you're about to chuck that there is no connection, you realize that by seeing "small" and "let man be the small," he's proposing that reread his history and figure when we stopped thinking and letting man be the meat, in fact, so subtly does Morison draw you toward his way, seeing things that I may not have caught all the implications of book quite yet. I still feel uneasy about some of his notations—for instance, his of Alfred Thayer Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power on History" as an ideal example of a technology that once left purposeless, a technology (it's a guess too strongly a nationalized for war); or, to more frivolous, his calling citizen group he feels should make our key decisions "a committee of public safety" (with a sort of Robespierre's "the guillotine" and I don't yet understand how even a committee of public safety representing the public interest can properly a power plant, especially if power plant is a nuclear one, no one really knows its power dangers. But probably doubts will disappear as the book sinks in, and brings along its message that technology, as great a potential to help as it has to harm us.

In the meantime, the book has convinced me that such details are more impressive than big ideas. Or, as he himself says, "The way to get people to think about a question, especially, is not to say that 'implications in the abstract are terrifying and sublime, but to tell it to set their thermostats to degrees.'" Yes, apparently.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The French team that finished third in the world team championship in Bermuda has every reason to be satisfied with its performance. The players beat the Americans twice in the qualifying stage, then lost to them in the semifinals after a close fight in which they had the worst of the luck. The French were the most popular team in the event.

Henri Svarc and Jean-Michel Boulenger demonstrated that they deserved their reputation as one of the world's great pairs, and their younger teammates, Christian Mari and Michel Lebel, are also in the highest rank. Their lesser-known teammates, Edmond Vial and Francois Leenhardt, were loyal and uncompromising in the thankless role of the pair almost always on the sidelines.

Boulenger showed his skill on the diagrammed deal from the semifinal match against the American team. He opened the South hand with a forcing two clubs, which guaranteed a game in French methods. He was then able to bid a gentle two no-trump on the next round, and make a series of probes toward slam.

The last spade from dummy brought the two red tens in East and South. If West had made the routine play of discarding the heart nine, South would have had no problem whatever. He would have played a heart, knowing that West would be to win and lead a club up to king-ten.

But West threw the club off, and Boulenger had to work out. He knew that West was false-carding when he threw a heart queen, since the bid strongly suggested a six-card heart suit for the vulnerable South. If West was trying to be deceptive about his distribution, it was no doubt because he feared a throw-in. Having solved this interesting psychological and technical problem, Boulenger led to the king, dropped the queen and made the slam.



aps' New Coach Ends 10-Year Wait Gaining Revenge From Rangers

HOW TO
of America

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (UPI)—A 1-hour 50-minute delay, Sullivan's coaching debut, the Washington Caps went to town making up for last week's loss to the Rangers, who were fired as coach in 1965 by the New York Rangers. Sullivan, who assumed the unenviable head coach of the Caps, Jimmy Anderson was fired eight hours before a game with the Rangers.

Blues 5, Flyers 1
At St. Louis, Red Berenson, Bill Collins and Pierre Plante all fired goals past Bernie Parent, the NHL's top goaltender, as the Blues handed the Flyers their third straight setback with a 5-1 triumph.

NHL Standings

Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	23	14	7	53	164	120
NY Rangers	22	19	7	51	159	168
NY Islanders	22	18	14	58	182	148
Atlanta	22	21	11	55	155	156

Division 2

Vancouver	27	21	5	59	179	163
Chicago	25	24	5	55	171	157
St. Louis	21	25	6	48	155	170
Minnesota	15	25	6	36	145	223
Kansas City	13	35	7	33	133	227

Division 3

Montreal	32	9	11	75	259	158
Los Angeles	30	11	12	72	263	179
Pittsburgh	23	20	11	57	215	191
Detroit	14	30	18	36	164	223
Washington	8	43	5	15	129	282

Division 4

Buffalo	24	11	9	57	237	164
Boston	20	14	11	51	251	162
Toronto	20	22	8	48	183	174
California	13	36	9	35	148	221

Tuesday's Games

Vancouver 4, Kansas City 0 (Bon-dra, Rochester, Moulton, Gould).
Los Angeles 2, NY Rangers 4 (Wil-lams 2, Atkinson 2, Brooks, Marson, Bloom; Anderson 2, Faltstrom, Felle).
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1 (Berenson, Collins, Plante; Barber).
NY Islanders 2, Pittsburgh 1 (Gilles, Drouin; McDonald).

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

San Diego 4, Quebec 2 (Lacroix 2, Adair, Rivers, Lagimodiere, Bonito, Bernier).
Houston 5, Baltimore 2 (Labschewsky, Martz, Howe, Schirra, C. Rowe, Veneruzo, White).
Toronto 4, Edmonton 3 (Martin, Huet, Huet, Huet, Huet; Long 2, Patenaude).

Illeg Football Hall of Fame lects 8, Including Ameche

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT)—Eight stars and four coaches were named yesterday to the National Football Foundation College Hall of Fame.

The eight were named by the foundation's Honor Court Committee, headed by Fred Russell, vice-president and sports director of the Washington Banner.

1 Miler Says Bayi Deserves Top Rating

SAN ANGELO, Feb. 12 (UPI)—You take the real No. 1 miler, John Walker said, "it goes to Philibert Bayi with the record."

Diego Saturday night Rick Wohl-huter, world record holder at 880 yards, also is entered.

He plans to enter the 800-meter run at the Montreal Olympics next year as well as the 1,500 meters.

College Basketball

East

Adelphi 67, Stony Brook 57.
Brooklyn 66, Harvard 58.
Connecticut 60, Rutgers 59.
Lehigh 70, Cornell 58.
Mass 76, Colby 75.
Mass 76, Colby 75.
Mass 76, Colby 75.
Mass 76, Colby 75.
Mass 76, Colby 75.
Mass 76, Colby 75.

South

Albany 81, Florida A-M 77.
Davidson 84, VMI 83 (3 OT).
Jacksonville 88, No. Illinois 79.

Midwest

Creighton 62, Nebraska-Omaha 53.
Duquesne 64, Ohio Wesleyan 54.
Marquette 63, Wm. Carolina 62.
Ohio U. 62, Ball State 74.
Transylvania 59, Centre 72.
Phila. Textile 58, Wagner 71.
Providence 87, Rhode Island 72.
St. Michael's 85, Springfield 61.
Vermont 107, Middlebury 62.

Southwest

Arkansas 70, TCU 61.
Texas 66, Rice 59.
Texas A-M 88, Baylor 69.
Texas Tech 74, SMU 61.

West

Fresno St. 81, Cal-Poly Pomona 60.
Bakersfield 81, Whittier 66.



ALL HANDS—Buffalo's Jim Washington, in white jersey, battles for ball with Lakers' Gail Goodrich, left, and Corky Calhoun while in photo on right, Milwaukee's Bob Dandridge gets in front of Pistons' Howard Porter in jumping duel for loose ball.

Gamblers Give a Seal of Honesty to Dogs

By Michael Katz

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Feb. 12 (NYT)—Tim O'Brien, who used to be the organizer with the Allman Brothers band, says it has happened five times recently that someone threatened to pull a gun and offered to send him to that great rock-and-roll band in the sky.

O'Brien's would-be travel agents were not music critics, since the 26-year-old bearded man hasn't made the rock scene for a couple of years. It's the way he does his present job that apparently annoyed some people.

O'Brien takes the photographs of the finish of the greyhound races at Hollywood Track and when a better loss a close one, the first person he blames is the cameraman.

That's part of the reason greyhound racing has become the seventh largest spectator sport in the United States, with more than 15 million customers last year. It was that jack of human element that gave gamblers confidence to bet \$1 billion last year on the dogs, although the only major urban areas with tracks are Miami and Boston.

The sport is constantly expanding and a track in Wethersfield, Conn., is scheduled to open this year. Officials at the four major tracks in the Miami area said they knew of no plans at the moment to bring the hounds to New York, but the New York Racing and Wagering Board has been making some inquiries here into what some people think the "cleanest" of the pari-mutuel sports.

Always on Run
Greyhounds are honest, affectionate dogs and apparently it isn't easy to train them to lose. "The thing about this sport," said Dr. B.F. Balkhiser, the Hollywood dog track's veterinarian and kennel master, "is that these animals always try. They'll chase anything that moves and you can't give them anything to go faster."

It is Balkhiser's responsibility to make sure that the dogs that run at Hollywood have not been given anything to make them run slower. The track goes to great lengths to protect the better dogs.

That's how an athlete's high school grades can be changed to make him eligible for a college scholarship. How prevalent this lowest form of cheating is remains uncertain, but at least eight cases involving prominent schools have surfaced within the last five years, the latest within a week.

The most common practice is not to change a thing, just try to sneak a guy in and hope and pray nobody checks," said a National Collegiate Athletic Association source. "Then, if someone does find out, they can say,

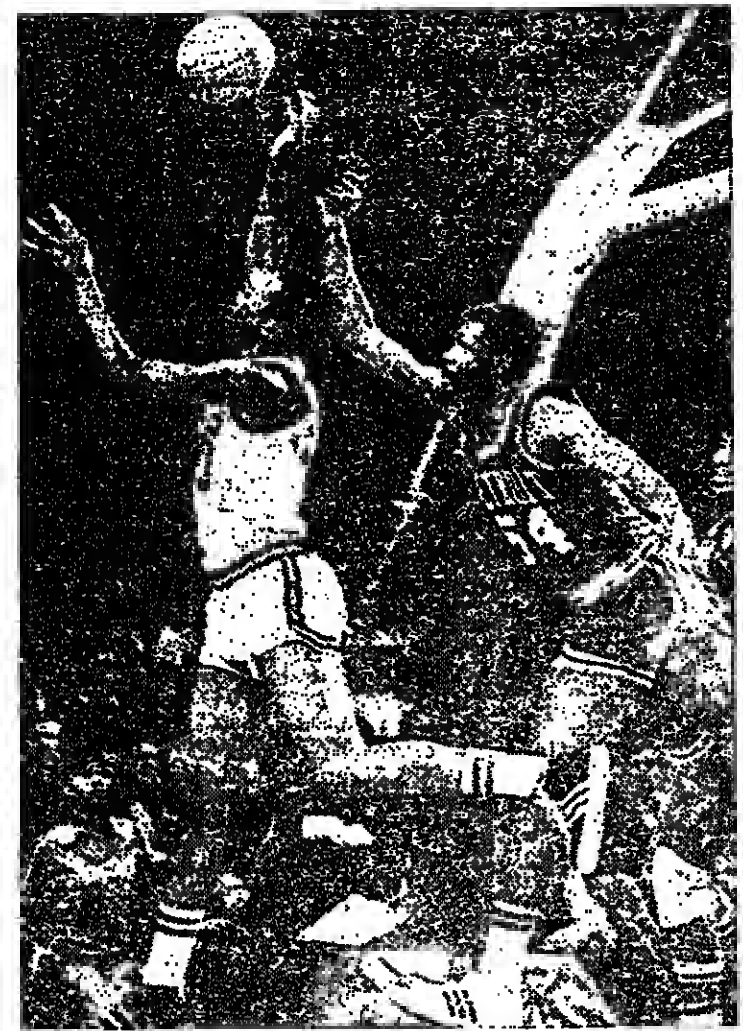
"Oh, golly, we must have overlooked that." That way you have something to stand on, since we can't prove intent.

The reason many cheaters choose not to alter transcripts is the risk of too many permanent records lying around, too many teachers with files or strong memories.

I emphasize that the vast majority of schools wouldn't do it," the NCAA man said. "It's the schools trying to make it to the top in a big hurry."

Most coaches and officials agree that recent NCAA action changing scholarship determination from a complicated table (college-board scores, class rank and grades) to a simple requirement of a C average in high school has made cheating easier.

But if you're a bandit by heart, you are going to find a way to get around any rules," said Dale Brown of Louisiana State, who added that there often are "immense problems" even getting



Braves Win on McAdoo Scoring

Sudden Turnabout by Lakers Leads to a Loss, Frustration

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Feb. 12 (UPI)—What does a basketball coach say when his team shoots a blazing 58 per cent in the first half, then turns in a 33 per cent performance in the second half?

Through three periods, the Los Angeles lead was 87-72, but in the fourth quarter, Marvin and McAdoo got hot, outscoring the Lakers 40-21. Los Angeles went 13-of-54 from the field in the second half.

But McAdoo lost it to Goodrich, who passed to Elmore Smith with eight seconds left. Smith, however, lost control and Randy Smith of Buffalo came up with the ball. He was fouled at the buzzer and sank two free throws.

McAdoo, the National Basketball Association's leading scorer, had 47 points, hitting 16-of-32 shots. He was 15-of-19 from the free throw line and also grabbed 16 rebounds.

Rockets 112, Warriors 108
At Oakland, Calif., Houston scored its fourth straight victory when Rudy Tomjanovich's layup with 42 seconds left in overtime led to a 112-108 triumph over Golden State. Rick Barry scored 30 points for the Warriors.

Bulls 101, Knicks 84
At Chicago, Bob Love, scoring from long range, shattered New York's defense with a 59-point performance to lead the Bulls to a 101-84 triumph.

Cavaliers 100, Jazz 86
At Cleveland, Bobby Smith's 29 points led the Cavaliers to a 100-86 victory over New Orleans.

NBA Results
Tuesday's Games
Houston 112, Golden State 108 (Tomjanovich 29, Murphy 28; Barry 30, Ray 20, Johnson 20).
Buffalo 112, Los Angeles 106 (McAdoo 47, McMillan 18; Goodrich 26, Allen 20).
Cleveland 100, New Orleans 86 (Smith 29, Brewer 13; Maravich 16, Nelson 10).
Chicago 101, New York 84 (Love 35, Walker 14, Van Lier 14; Jackson 15, Francis 15).
Cavaliers 100, Jazz 86.

1 Town in England Follows Tradition, and Goes Completely Wild

By Noel Hughes

ASHBOURNE, England, Feb. (AP)—The craziest ball game all was in full swing here today. Elderly citizens hid behind their curtains and only the few ventured onto the sidewalks.



MILLING DOWN BY THE STREAM—Ashbourne residents battle for hidden ball and get soaked in process.

Nothing was safe in the path of the participants, who swayed and swayed for 16 hours through the town to the cries "Up the Up'Ards" and "Down the Down'Ards."

The moving through the little town, well known locally for its homemade gingerbread—and the match. Some residents here claim it was the first "organized" football game of all time.

A hazy legend suggests it all began about 50 BC, when a Roman centurion topped off the

head of an argumentative ancient Briton and kicked it into a ditch. This upset other ancient Britons in the Ashbourne area and a pushing match developed. They've been shoving ever since.

Nowadays, the teams use a decorative ball about three times the size of a normal soccer ball. Two teams, roughly representing the North and South areas of the town, try to score goals.

The "goals" are three miles apart. One is an old millwheel, the other a six-foot stone. Hundreds of residents, reinforced by inhabitants of surrounding villages, met this year head-on in two eight-hour battles, one yesterday, the other today.

Reulene Blackack

Casino WIESBADEN

RESTAURANT BAR

